

The Hebrew

עולם נשע בתוכו The Eternal Life He planted amongst us

VOL. II.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 5625 (1865)

NO. 26.

The Hebrew

Is Published every FRIDAY Morning, by
PHILO JACOBY,

At the Publication Office, 309 Clay St., three doors from Sansome, and furnished to subscribers in San Francisco, at 50 cents per month, payable to the Carrier.
THE HEBREW will be forwarded to any part of the State or Territories, at \$5 per annum; \$3 for six months; \$1.50 for three months.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.—For each square (8 lines or less), one insertion, \$1; for one month, \$2.50.
All communications and correspondence are to be addressed to PHILLO JACOBY, PUBLISHER THE HEBREW, San Francisco.

Book and Job Printing Neatly Executed at the Office of "The Hebrew."

STATE OF THE JEWS IN SEVERAL COUNTRIES IN EUROPE UP TO THE FIRST HALF OF THE PRESENT CENTURY.

PRUSSIA.

The glorious task of improving the political conditions of the Jews, begun by Frederic the Great, was continued by Frederic William II. This monarch abolished the obsolete personal toll, and the shameful impost of exporting 400 thalers worth of China, bought of the royal factory, when license was given for the marriage of second son of a Jewish family. He granted to many of them the rights of a limited citizenship, and appointed a committee to receive propositions respecting the naturalization of all the Jews in Prussia, excluding however, those living in Silesia, Western Prussia and Eastern Pomerania—in 1790. The royal committee, after having heard the opinion of a Jewish committee, presided over by David Friedlander, proposed to limit the liability of the Jews, heretofore maintained by the law courts, to grant them some rights, and to require of them the performance of all duties of Prussian citizens. The Jewish committee remonstrated against the injustice of the latter proposition, and the king ordered, in 1792, another plan to be elaborated. The French revolution, however, frustrated its execution; yet, by order of the King, dated June 5th, 1792, the joint liability and the jurisdiction of the Rabbins were abolished, and some rights granted to the Israelites in the kingdom. The wars that ensued against the French Republic, and Napoleon threatening the annihilation of Prussia, engaged the attention of the government too much to allow time for the affairs of the Jews. Nevertheless, on March 11, 1812, Frederic William III. issued a new law, which enabled them to become naturalized; they were allowed to settle wherever they pleased, to buy real estate, to follow all commercial and industrial pursuits, and to fill offices as teachers and professors. After the year 1815, the Jews, living in the various provinces of the kingdom, were subjected to different laws and regulations. Those living on the Western provinces on the Rhine had been entirely emancipated by the French conqueror; those in the province of Saxony were still under the restrictive laws of the middle age; and those of the Duchy of Posen enjoyed the protection of a Polish constitution. The King provisionally left their condition unchanged till a harmonizing equality could be effected for all the Jews living in the various provinces. But the reactionary spirit, which after the downfall of Napoleon, prevailed through Germany, soon began to manifest itself in regard to the Jews. Those of the Western provinces were not allowed to enjoy the privileges granted to them by the code Napoleon, and, by a royal order, issued in 1822, they were excluded from all offices as teachers and professors. Another law, dated April 25th, 1832, decided the fate of the existing laws in the various provinces. A distinction was made between the Jews living in the provinces restored to Prussia, those settled in Danzig, and those who had been added to the kingdom; the first to be treated according to the law of March 11, 1812; the others, according to their naturalization by the respective provincial authorities. But on July 23, 1847, a new law was issued by Frederic William IV, by virtue of which all the various laws were abolished, and one law decreed to be in force for all the Jews of the kingdom. The revolution of 1848 effected no material change. The King, having declared his Kingdom to be emphatically a Christian state, manifested his unwillingness to enlarge the franchises hitherto granted to the Israelites. And considering himself the chief of the Protestant German Church, he always acted as chief missionary, granting the desired rights only as a reward for apostasy. Some of the greatest men of his kingdom, Bishop Neander, the Professors Hitzig, Gans, Stahl and a host of others, were converted Jews. But after he manifested symptoms of insanity, and his brother, the Prince of Prussia, was called to govern in his place, two Israelites were appointed Professors at the universities; and the day of full emancipation seems to draw nigh.

BAVARIA.

In this country their condition was improved by King Max Joseph. Till the year 1799, all the restrictions, dating from the gloomy times of the middle ages, were fully enforced. By an edict of January 26, 1801, commanding a better organization of the Jewish affairs, these old laws were abolished. By another order of January 22, 1801, the Jews of Franconia were promised the protection of the government. And by the edict of June 10, 1813, some decisive steps were taken for the improvement of their condition. By virtue of this law they were allowed to send their children to the public schools, to buy real estate, to engage in commercial and industrial pursuits; but a clause was inserted, that the number of Jews should not be increased in the kingdom. This prohibition as well as the discontinuance of further concessions, induced a very large number of Jews to emigrate to the United States of America. They were almost the first who in large numbers left the old home for the free shores of the Republic, Bavaria, being a thoroughly Catholic country, and entirely under the influence and control of the Roman ultramontane party, was always unwilling to yield to

the demands of reason and humanity. Though in the chamber of Deputies the emancipation of the Jews was several times earnestly advocated, the royal government of the Kings Louis I. and Max II. did not lend a favorable ear to these petitions. And though the revolution of 1828 led to the election of two Israelites, Arnheim and Morgenstern, by overwhelming majorities, to be members of the royal Diet, still no progress has been made in favor of the 54,000 Jews inhabiting Bavaria.

WURTEMBERG.

The condition of the Jews in this little kingdom was a very unfavorable one up to 1808. But in that year the personal tax and the laws that forbade them to engage in the pursuit of trades and commerce were abolished. Since then the government continued to pursue a liberal course towards the Israelites, and by the law of April 25, 1828, they were put on an almost equal footing with Christians. A Jewish consistory, superintending the synagogue and Hebrew schools, was organized, Jewish lawyers were admitted to the bar, Israelites were appointed professors at the university; liberal sums out of the royal treasury were granted to the various Jewish institutions, and but few restrictions were retained against the 12,600 Jewish inhabitants.

SAXONY.

Up to the year 1825 the Jews of this kingdom were excluded from all trades and crafts, and were living under a system of the most degrading oppression. They had to pay enormous taxes, and were not allowed, without paying extra duties, to travel from one city to another. Foreign Jews, who had to pass through Saxony, had to pay almost for the air they inhaled. The energetic intercession of the liberal party in the royal Diet wrought a change in their favor, and by the law of August 16, 1838, some liberal concessions were made to them. Though restricting their residence to the cities of Dresden and Leipzig, they were permitted to carry on any trade they were pleased with but few exceptions; they were allowed to buy real estate, but each Jew only to a limited extent. They are also eligible for teacherships at the university, but without any salary. A petition, presented by the Jews in 1843, demanding some more franchises, had not the desired effect. But since 1848 the government began to treat them with more kindness, and the popular opinion, having turned entirely in their favor, the 1,100 Israelites living in Saxony are at present in the enjoyment of full emancipation.

HANOVER.

As long as this country formed a part of the Kingdom of Westphalia, established by Napoleon, the Jews were governed by the liberal code of Napoleon. But as soon as the old order had been restored, the restrictive laws were again put in force. In spite of the strong remonstrances made by the liberal members of the Diet, the law of Oct. 15, 1842, improved their condition but very little. They were allowed only the practice of such trades as do not belong to any corporate society. The revolution of 1848 wrought a great change in favor of the 1,200 Jews living in Hanover.—From Hecht's History of the Jews.

TO BE CONTINUED.

DEATH OF THE HEIR TO THE RUSSIAN THRONE.

St. Petersburg, April 24.

A telegram has just been received here from Nice announcing the death of Czarowitch, which took place early this morning.

NICHOLAS ALEXANDROWITCH.

The untimely decease of the young Czarowitch will not only throw a great Empire into mourning, but will call forth regret and pity wherever the news is heard. In the first freshness of youth, betrothed to a princess whose qualities promised him every happiness, with a throne for an heritage and the half of two continents as a dominion, he has died at the early age of twenty-one years. Nicholas Alexandrowitch was born on the 8th (20th) of September, 1843, and was named after his grandfather, then the most powerful sovereign in the world, and arbiter of Central and Eastern Europe. His short life has been divided into periods by a great war and by a social and political revolution. His earliest lessons were those which every Russian prince or noble was taught during the reign of the late Czar, an iron rule at home, a high handed and domineering policy abroad, both founded on a belief in the irresistibility of the imperial power, must have filled the delicate child with strange notions of the destinies to which he was called. But he had grown from boyhood to manhood under milder auspices. Russia, worsted in a contest with Europe, has been engaged for the last ten years in effecting those internal reforms which Nicholas despised, but which a wiser, because a more humane policy has now accepted. In his father's court he had all the advantages which able and zealous instructors could confer, and might have learnt the art of government by watching his country while passing through the most momentous change in its annals. To his temperament the new state of things would have been more fitting than the old. He was little qualified to wield the power which his grandfather loved to face Europe with, his hand upon his sword, ready to throw it into the balance whenever any one dared to measure rights with him. But such an Emperor as his father is, the young Nicholas might have been.

PROPOSED ENGLISH TESTIMONIAL TO GRANT AND SHERMAN.—It is a curious circumstance that when any success is achieved by fighting, no matter by whom or in what part of the world, some one or other in England is sure to propose that the English public should present a testimonial to the successful person. Gens. Grant and Sherman have succeeded in defeating the brave and able Generals of the South, and therefore Englishmen should testify their sense of admiration and sympathy by presenting those gallant officers with swords of honor. So thinks Mr. Edwin Arnold, M. A., and he suggests in a note to the Daily News, that a subscription be got up for that purpose.—London Mer. Gaz.

INEXHAUSTIBILITY OF THE SILVER MINES.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Freiberg, Saxony, seeks to draw from his observations at that place the conclusion that all silver mines are inexhaustible. Knowing that newspaper assertions of this character frequently pass for scientific conclusions, and assume an authority to which they are not entitled, we take the liberty of correcting both the premises and conclusions of the writer in question.

One or two trifling criticisms upon his letter may not be out of place.

1. "Freiberg" is not the name of the Saxon city "Freiburg," but the seat of the celebrated University of Southern Baden.

2. The silver is not "found in the ore in combination with sulphur, chlorine and iodine." Chlorides and iodides of silver do not occur in the Freiberg district. Lead, arsenic and antimony, which are not mentioned at all by this correspondent, are the main elements of the Freiberg ores. The great mass of these ores is argentiferous galena.

3. The method of extracting silver from the Freiberg ores cannot be called the "most perfect yet discovered," if that assertion is intended to apply to the silver ores of Nevada also. There is no panacea process which will suit equally all sorts of ores.

4. The inexhaustibility of silver-bearing lodes is not proved by the experience of the Freiberg mines. But, without discussing the matter from this standpoint, we desire to adduce another and most striking fact, which is of itself sufficient to overturn the dogma thus set up.

The government of Hanover is now occupied with the solution of a grand social problem. For three centuries the population of the Andreasberg district, in the Harz, has been employed in the celebrated silver mines of that district. From father to son the work has been bequeathed; and the Andreasbergers are neither able nor willing to do anything else. Now these silver mines, once the wonder of the world—furnishing every cabinet in Europe with its most magnificent specimens of ruby, silver and other splendid ores—were literally and absolutely exhausted. For several years this painful result has been foreseen, and the government has employed the best talent of the continent in vain attempts to discover some escape from the impending ruin. Thousands of dollars have been spent; scientific commissions have been at work for months; no district in the world has ever been so thoroughly and minutely examined. The result is conclusive beyond the shadow of a doubt.

The rich veins of Andreasberg have yielded their entire store of wealth, and they absolutely cease to exist at the points to which the mines now reach. The phenomenon is not wholly inexplicable; but it is foreign to our purpose to discuss it here. The distress and destruction which has fallen upon a flourishing and happy community are witnesses to the fact, and the fact itself is conclusive witness that no vein is inexhaustible, simply because it is a silver-bearing vein. The question of extension in any mineral deposit cannot be so cavalierly settled; and its answer depends as much upon the process by which a vein came into existence as upon the absolute constituents of its ore. But the subject becomes too large for the limits of an article. The science of mineral deposits needs an English text-book. Incomplete as are the various works of Cotta, Gaetschmann and others in German, they are better than anything we have in this country; and our people require some defence against the careless observations and hasty generalizations of Young America.

YOUR BULL AND MY OX.—The London Morning Post, which has for the past four years been one of the most zealous partisans of the American slaveholder's rebellion, and which will probably be the last English paper to abandon their cause, is very urgent in its advice to the British Government not to back out of its chronic effort to put down the rebellion in New Zealand, and says: "There is, of course, no choice open to us but to crush the revolt. No Government can admit a justification for rebellion." Indeed! This organ of the British aristocracy has never ceased proffering its advice to the Government of the United States to acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States. Why should it not now call upon the British Government to acknowledge that of the New Zealanders? The latter have for several years maintained a struggle for independence much more successful than that of the Post's friends, the Confederates, and from present indications it is altogether probable that their success will be of much longer continuance. Nothing is, apparently wanting to the Maori but an American navy, manned with Fenian sailors, commanded by New Zealand officers, and sailing under the New Zealand flag. We presume that it is this essential difference between the case of the Confederates and that of the New Zealanders which prompts the Post to its advice to the British Ministry. When the New Zealanders are strong enough to indulge in the luxury of a few iron-clad steam privateers, we presume the Post will cordially recognize their right to independence.

ASSASSINATION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE RUSSIAN LEGATION AT PARIS.

PARIS, April 25.

Yesterday at 3 P. M., a stranger presented himself at the Russian Embassy, demanding to speak with the Secretary of the Legation. Almost immediately after his entrance a noise was heard, and the Secretary was found covered with blood, having received five stabs from a dagger. The murderer fled, but was stopped, when he wounded two other persons before he was arrested. The Secretary is reported to be dead. The Paris evening papers state that the name of the person who attempted to assassinate M. Balch, Attaché of the Russian Embassy, is Nikitenko, and that he was formerly a Sub-Lieutenant in the Russian army. His object is said to have been to ask assistance of M. Balch. The latter, it is added, is not dead, and Dr. Nefais hopes to be able to save his life.—Paris Correspondence.

LOUIS NAPOLEON demands \$5,000,000 per month for his troops in Mexico.

SHOCKING DESTRUCTION AT TUNIS—THIRTEEN MEN WHIPPED TO DEATH—SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE RECEIVING TWO THOUSAND BLOWS—A HORRIBLE STORY.

In my last I briefly mentioned the barbarous flogging, or rather "stickling," of the Arab prisoners sent in a couple of days before from the camps. In the hurry of catching the steamer I had hardly time to report the punishment, and to say that it had produced a very bad general effect. It had begun the day before the arrival of Prince Arthur, and in compliment to him the barbarous operation was suspended during his brief stay, to be resumed, as soon as the Enchantress left, with greater vigor and cruelty than ever. One of the victims was Sheikh Hadji Moubarik, a man of great influence among the Arabs, and who more than any one else contributed to the cessation of the late revolt. This unhappy man, though sixty-seven years of age, was ordered by the Bey to receive two thousand blows, and of these every one was inflicted. I witnessed the first part of this punishment, but was unable to see it out, the cruelty was so revolting. The wretched prisoner was thrown on his face on a piece of matting, with his feet tied together, and his head and shoulders held down by a soldier. The blows were laid on across the hips and small of the back with a thick aspen stick, as heavily as a strong man could deliver them, and as one tired another took his place, while a third counted the blows, and shouted "strike harder, strike harder!" When the victim had received three hundred blows, he called out imploring them to kill him right off; but the only result was that the stick was wielded with more brutal vigor than before. The whole two thousand blows were inflicted, and at their conclusion the victim was taken up, dead. Seven other sheikhs received each fifteen hundred blows; of these also two died under the infliction, and the other five within half an hour afterward. Of those who received five hundred blows, I am told, five died after being thrown into prison. Nearly the whole of these victims were old men, many of them above seventy years of age. I hear it remarked that no fewer than 132,500 blows have been given to this one batch of prisoners, and at the camps, I am assured, punishment of similar barbarity is dealt out daily. For the honor of humanity, it is to be regretted that none of the Consuls have interfered to prevent this brutal cruelty. Here was a matter in which all might have joined in a remonstrance, which the Bey would not have dared to disregard, and yet thus far not one of the whole body has uttered a word of protest against brutality which one might suppose to be impossible within the range of English or French influence in this nineteenth century. Among the Arabs themselves it is said that the act has decided them to emigrate wholesale to Algeria, where the French offer them free settlements and many other tempting advantages. Under French authority they will at least be secure against cruelty which makes this blood curdle, and which is a disgrace to even this semi-barbarous despotism of Tunis.

JACOB BEN CHAJIM'S INTRODUCTION TO THE RABBINIC BIBLE.

(Jacob Ben Chajim's Introduction to the Rabbinic Bible, Hebrew and English; with Explanatory Notes. By Christian D. Ginsburg, LL.D. London: Longman, Green & Co., Paternoster-row.)—Dr. Ginsburg occupies in the field of England's Biblical literature a position of his own. He has elected to be to the English scholars the interpreter of the rabbinical mind. He wishes to make them acquainted with trains of thought and grounds of researches all but inaccessible to them. In this domain he has undoubtedly rendered excellent services to Biblical criticism. Witness those elaborate and erudite Biblical commentaries published by him, noticed by us on former occasions. Indeed, since the death of Drs. Oxley and M'Calfe, if any, are more competent to undertake the task with which he has charged himself. Faithful to the self-imposed mission, our author appears now again before the public with a production of a similar kind. It is a translation of Jacob Ben Chajim's introduction to the famous edition of the Bible known by the title of ספרות גדולה. This introduction chiefly discusses the Masorah, especially those peculiarities of the Hebrew text commonly called קרי כתיב, and which have already engaged the attention of the Talmudic doctors, without, however, throwing any satisfactory light on their origin. The chief interest of this introduction does not arise from the various explanations of the origin of these peculiarities attempted by rabbinical commentators, and which Rabbi Chajim only quotes in order to refute them, but from the enumeration of the several hypotheses, which furnish much valuable material to the student of Biblical criticism, for which he would search elsewhere in vain, and which greatly conduce to enlarge his knowledge in a branch in which he feels so much interest. The translation is executed with great fidelity, and not without elegance. The notes are most useful, and replete with information. The student will find in them every assistance requisite for the elucidation of a text necessarily abounding in terms so greatly differing from those in our own language; disclosing vistas and following combinations of ideas utter strangers to the Western mind. To the English students of rabbinical Biblical literature Dr. Ginsburg proves an invaluable teacher, under whose skilful guidance they are sure to find what they seek.—Jewish Chronicle.

FILIAL AFFECTION.—An implanted instinct, exalted by a feeling of gratitude and a sense of duty. The Roman daughter who nourished her imprisoned father, when condemned to be starved to death, from her own breast, has generally been adduced as the noblest recorded instance of filial affection; but the palm may almost be contested by an Irish son, if we may receive without suspicion the evidence of a food and docting father: "Ah now, my darlin'!" exclaimed the latter, when his boy threatened to enlist in the army, "would you be leaving your poor old father that does upon ye? You, the best and the most dutiful of all my children, and the only one that never struck me when I was down!"

DE KALB.

This good man was major-general in the American army during the revolutionary war. He was a German by birth, a brave and meritorious officer. He had attained a high reputation in military service, and was a knight of the order of military merit, and a brigadier-general in the armies of France. He accompanied the Marquis de la Fayette to this country, and, having proffered his services to Congress, he was appointed to the office of major-general. He repaired to the main army, in which he served at the head of the Maryland division, very much respected.

Possessing a stout frame, with excellent health, no officer was more able to encounter the toils of war. Moderate in mental powers, as in literary acquirements, he excelled chiefly in practical knowledge of men and things, gained during a life of close and accurate investigation of the causes and effects of passing events.

At the battle of Camden, in South Carolina, the Baron de Kalb commanded the right wing of the American Army. At the commencement of the action the great body of militia who formed the left wing of the army, on being charged with fixed bayonets by the British infantry, threw down their arms, and with the utmost precipitation fled from the field. In this battle the Americans suffered a severe defeat and loss. The continental troops, who formed the right wing of the army, inferior as they were in numbers to the British, stood their ground, and maintained the conflict with great resolution. Never did men acquit themselves better. The Americans lost the whole of their artillery, eight field-pieces, upwards of two hundred wagons, and the greater part of their baggage. The royal army fought with great bravery, but their victory was in great measure owing to their superiority in cavalry, and the precipitate retreat of the American militia.

De Kalb, sustaining by his splendid example the courageous effort of our inferior force, in his last resolute attempt to seize victory, received eleven wounds, and was made prisoner. His lingering life was rescued from immediate death by the brave interposition of Lieutenant-Colonel de Baysson, one of his aide-de-camps, who embraced the prostrate general and received into his own body the bayonets pointed at his friend. Chevalier de Baysson rushed through the clashing bayonets, and stretching his arms over the body of the fallen hero, exclaimed, "Save the Baron de Kalb! save the Baron de Kalb!" The British officers interposed and prevented his immediate destruction; but he survived the action but a few hours. To a British officer, who kindly condoled with him in his misfortune, he replied, "I thank you for your generous sympathy, but I die the death I always prayed for; the death of a soldier fighting for the rights of man."

The heroic veteran, though treated with every attention, survived but a few hours. Never were the last moments of a soldier better employed. He dictated a letter to General Smallwood, who succeeded to the command of his division, breathing in every word his sincere and ardent affection for his officers and soldiers, expressing his admiration of their late noble, though unsuccessful stand; reciting the eulogy which their bravery had extorted from the enemy; together with the lively delight such testimony of their value had excited in his own mind, then hovering on the shadowy confines of life. Feeling the pressure of death, he stretched out his quivering hand to his friend and aide-de-camp Chevalier de Baysson; proud of his generous wounds, he breathed his last benedictions on his faithful brave division.

General Washington, many years after, on a visit to Camden, inquired for the grave of De Kalb. After looking on it a while, with a countenance marked with thought, he breathed a deep sigh, and exclaimed, "So there lies the brave De Kalb; the generous stranger who came from a foreign land to fight our battles, and to water with his blood the tree of our liberty. Would to God he had lived to share its fruits!"

On the 14th of October, 1780, Congress erected a monument to his memory, in the town of Annapolis, in the State of Maryland.

A PICTURE OF ROME.—Rome, with all her fascinations to distant devotees, has often shocked them as they have come to the Holy City. The case of Luther was not exceptional, as will be seen from a letter in the Independence of Brussels. Speaking of Mgr. Dupanloup, the writer says: "One of the most eminent of the Bishops of France, who has taken an active part in the movement in favor of the temporal power of the Papacy, some time ago arrived here from Rome, where he has been staying nearly three months. He preached there to large audiences, and had an opportunity of forming an accurate opinion of the religious situation of the Eternal City. He has come back completely disenchanted. He conceals from no one that, notwithstanding a reception such as is not often given to cardinals, he saw all his illusions one by one disappear. He declares that Rome is a Babel, that no one knows who commands; that Cardinal Antonelli, Mgr. de Merode in turn assume power, which soon passes into other hands; that Pius IX., surrounded by the petty prelates who form his private court, is entirely at their mercy and acts under their influence, because they know how to please and amuse him; that the cardinals make no secret of their justifiable discontent, since they, the legitimate counsellors of the Papacy, are never consulted, and are only informed at the same time as the public of the most important determinations, nearly always suggested by the petty prelates who influence the Pope. Such is the picture of Rome given by the above named personage."—J. C.

According to a shorthand writer, M. Thiers is, with the exception of M. Dupin, the most difficult public man to take down, from his great rapidity. The latter utters 24 lines of the Monitor per minute, and the former 22, those quantities being considered immense. After them comes M. Rouher, with 18 or 20 lines; M. Jules Favre, 15; and M. Jules Simon, 14. Other speakers do not exceed 10 or 12.

An ordinary ball-dress in Paris costs \$5,000. What must be the value of an extraordinary one!

THE SONS OF DON ISAAC ABBARANEL.

The *Archives Israelites*, containing a biography of Don Isaac Abbaranel, gives the following sketch of the lives of his sons. The Biographer says:—

We cannot take leave of the father without likewise speaking of his children—of those who worthily bore his name and illustriously followed their distinguished father.

Don Isaac had three sons—Juda, Joseph and Samuel. Joseph was born in 1471, and was physician at Venice about the year 1494. Subsequently he went to Ferrara (1508), in order to practice there, and his profession passed as an inheritance to his son Isaac. The latter, according to the Jewish custom, took the illustrious name of his grandfather.

The third son, Samuel, born in 1473, was sent by his father from Naples to Salonic, there to study under the direction of a celebrated master, Joseph Passi. He lived later at Naples, in the midst of grandees and nobles, especially as an intimate friend of the minister, Don Pedro de Toledo. At the same time his wife discharged the functions of directress of the minister's children, and was entrusted with the education of his daughter, whom she did not quit till she was betrothed to Cosmo de Medici.

Samuel had a son to whom he, in accordance with another custom, gave the name of his brother Juda. At last he was obliged to quit the city which he inhabited, and in which he had enjoyed so long and so happy a stay; he was obliged to go into exile when the Jews were expelled, in consequence of a decree of banishment enacted about the year 1550, after having repeatedly shown what generous use he could make of the riches which he had acquired.

The family of Abbaranel established itself in the East, where all strangers arriving from the land of the Christians were confounded under the name of Franks; and when long afterwards it left the East and established itself at Vienna, in Austria, it was commonly designated by the name of Frankel—a diminutive peculiar to Austria, and since that time it has retained that name. There is even at Berlin a physician, Adolph Abbaranel, Jr., mentioned among the subscribers to the Orphan Asylum of that city, and a rabbi of the same name still lives at Constantinople.

The family sustained at Vienna its high reputation both for general intelligence and financial abilities. Nevertheless, when in 1670 the Emperor Leopold banished the Israelites from Austria, under the penalty of death, it shared the general fate of other Hebrews. In concert with the other exiles, the family presented a petition to the resident minister of the Elector of Brandenburg, requesting him to procure for them from his master permission to establish themselves in the electorate. "God has created the earth for all men," lamented the petitioners; "nevertheless all countries are closed against us, and we do not know which way to turn." The misery and depopulation which the War of Thirty Years had left behind in the marquisate of Brandenburg induced the Elector to accede to the request. He informed his minister, under date April 9, 1670, that he would grant the right of settlement in his dominions to forty or fifty families; and on the 21st May following appeared the edict which authorized them to establish themselves in his country, and to perform religious worship in their private houses, but not in public synagogues.

Some members of the family of Frankel settled at Berlin, others at Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, and others again at Dessau, the birthplace of Mendelssohn. To this family are owing the erection of important typographical establishments for Hebrew literature, which published very beautiful editions of the principal rabbinical works.

Let us now return to the firstborn, whom we have reserved for the last, as he deserves particular notice.

The eldest son of Don Isaac Abbaranel was called Juda, or Leon (frequently also Leon Medijo). The name of Leon was very common among the Jews of Spain, Provence, and Italy, and thence it spread all over Europe; generally those called in Hebrew Juda took the name Leon or Leone (lion), in allusion to a passage in the benediction of Jacob (Gen. xlix. 9), "Juda is a whelp of a lion." He was born at Lisbon probably about the year 1470, and died in 1530.

He was so beloved at the court of Spain that they were most anxious to keep him back—of course as a Christian. For this purpose an order was given not to allow him to quit Toledo, or at least to seize his youngest child, five years old, and baptize it without delay, thus to detain the father in Spain. But Juda received intelligence of this meditated blow, and sent away secretly his son with his nurse to the Portuguese frontier. He, however, did not take refuge in the country which nearly proved fatal to his father, but went to Naples. He had not deceived himself; for when Juan II. learned that Abbaranel's grandchild was in Portugal, he ordered to detain it as a hostage, and the child was baptized. When he heard of this atrocious, unutterable grief seized the father, which embittered all his life, and to which he gave vent in an elegy treating of this subject, and which is still extant.

Leon, who received the surname of "Hebrew," accompanied his father everywhere, and shared his fate. After the death of the latter he established himself as physician at Naples, and subsequently at Genoa, where he was highly esteemed. There he composed, towards the end of the year 1503, Hebrew poems, one of which was an elegy on his first misfortune. About the same time he published in Latin a small treatise on medicine, and according to De Rossi he also wrote a musical drama under the title "Drusilla," a manuscript spoken of by Tiraboschi in his literary history.

But what rendered him especially celebrated was his "Dialoghi di Amore," finished in 1502. This work, which firmly established his reputation, was composed in Italian. The Italian nation did justice to the merit of this work, the importance of which, from an historical and philological point of view, was great enough to obtain pardon for the foreigner for the linguistic defects. Its publication created quite a sensation. Numerous editions and several Spanish and French translations appeared. The dialogues of Leon the Hebrew, says M. Munk in his "Melange de Philosophie," discuss as their principal subject love in the widest and most exalted significance of the word; love under its different aspects, in God and the universe, in man and the visible creatures, in intelligence, and all some. It is round this centre that are grouped the most varied considerations and doctrines, Biblical interpretations, traditions, and Greek fables, between which the author often draws ingenious parallels.

This work approximates, in its nature the Kabbalah, and would no doubt deserve a distinguished place in a general history of mysticism. The philosopher there employs another

method to develop so dry a subject; he makes use of a kind of a sentimental mysticism, inspired by the Florentine school, in the form of a dialogue between Philon and Sophia. In this number he exhibits the emanation of love and its propagation from sphere to sphere, until he comes to human intelligence, and he takes great care to explain the different shades which the theory of emanation has taken among the Arabs, and the points on which Averroes differs from the other philosophers of his nation, who forgot incidentally to point out the superiority of the Jewish religion.

This Juda must not be confounded with a rich Jew of Crema, likewise called Leon the Hebrew.

Despite the expression of his religious convictions, some authors, nevertheless, gave out that Leon had embraced Christianity. This is, among others, asserted by Moreni in his "Historical and Critical Dictionary." There is, however, not the slightest foundation for this statement. It is true that in a passage in Leon's third dialogue John the Evangelist figures together with Enoch and the prophet Elijah, of whom it is said that "they are immortal b. th in body and soul." This passage might have led into error those who have not attentively read the text. And so general was the report of his conversion, that as early as 1535 there appeared at Rome a new edition of the dialogues, in the titlepage of which we read, "Leon, by birth a Hebrew, but who afterwards became a Christian." But already Wolff has sufficiently proved that the words in the text, "and also St. John the Evangelist," which gave rise to error, were an interpolation of the Roman censors.

We may further observe that there is found in the "dialogues" a large number of passages, which prove that the philosopher did not renounce the religion of his fathers. He several times spoke of the works of Maimonides, and Avicenna, celebrated doctors, who, he says, belong to his nation. His expressions are, "our rabbi Moses, our Albezubron." Moreover, he always reckons from the creation of the world, and not the Christian era, and he distinctly wrote in one part of the book, "We all profess the religion of Moses." He, moreover, was referred to by Jewish contemporary authors and rabbis in the most eulogistic terms. They speak of him as a devout Israelite, which they would not have done had he been a convert.

In addition to these works Leon composed a Hebrew poem, being an eulogy on his father, reproduced at the beginning of the commentary on the latter prophets, the first eighteen verses of which form an acrostic of Judah son of Abbaranel.

A SOLOMONIC DECISION.

When the Jews were expelled from Spain in 1492 great terror seized the brethren in Naples, for they dreaded a similar fate. The common people became unruly, and seemed to look forward to an early sack of the Jewish quarter. The poor Hebrews, seeing the danger approach, deposited all their valuables and money with some of the highest nobles, whose birth and social position seemed to place them above all suspicion. The storm having passed over, the Jews applied to these nobles for the restitution of the deposits; but these treacherously denied having ever received anything in trust, treated the Jews very roughly, and affected great indignation at the demand. To what court were these wretched people to apply for redress? What judge would have believed a Jew more than a Christian noble? It was in the year 1495. At that time Ferdinand II. reigned in Naples. He was a just and enlightened prince. One of the robbed Hebrews took courage and laid his case before the king. "To whom have you entrusted your valuables?" asked Ferdinand. To such and such a grandee, was the reply. The king was astonished when he heard the name; for it was that of one of his most trusted dignitaries. He however sent away the accuser, without saying a word. The next day the intimated grandee, as was his wont, appeared at court. The king, as though attracted by curiosity, asked him to let him see the ring which the grandee had in his finger. The prince then secretly called one of his officers and ordered him forthwith to go to the house of the nobleman, and bid his wife in the name of her husband, to hand him those valuables which the Jew had deposited with him, and to produce the ring as a sign of his good faith. The unsuspecting wife obeyed the presumed order of her husband. We need not describe the confusion of the nobleman when he saw that his fraud was discovered. The king now convinced that the Jews were right, issued a decree couched somewhat in these terms: "When a Jew affirms on oath that he has lately deposited with a Christian money or valuables, the charge must be considered as valid, and the accused must return the articles entrusted to him. The decree had the desired effect. The afflicted nobles restored to the Jews all the valuables deposited with them. This incident, a correspondent of *Educator Israelita* states to have translated from an ancient Hebrew manuscript in his possession, and from which he made several other extracts.—*Jewish Chronicle*.

THE JEWS IN FORMER AGES.—The *Steele*, speaking of the meeting lately held by the Jews at the Hotel de Ville, of Paris, in reference to the two new synagogues to be erected, says: "In the middle ages the Jews, victims of all kinds of persecution, nevertheless possessed at Paris two synagogues. One, situated in the city, was after their expulsion in 1181 transformed into a church, under the name of St. Madeleine. When in 1198 they were recalled by Philippe Auguste, the same who had expelled them, they repaired the other synagogue, which was in Rue la Tacherie, and established a second. Being driven away by Charles VI. (1394), they were never officially recalled, and since then until the beginning of our century they had no longer any religious building at Paris. Nevertheless, ever since the reign of Louis XIII. Israelites were seen in considerable numbers to come back, and even to occupy important positions in trade and finance; among others Samuel Bernard, of whom the intolerant Louis XIV. was glad to borrow money in his days of misfortune; but they were not permitted to perform their worship publicly. Nevertheless, those who are successful might become landed proprietors, and there was seen a German Jew who, having become the owner of the property of Pegasus, appointed incumbents from his residence in Rue St. Martin, and canons in the churches which belonged to his estate; so abnormal was the social organization of that period."

GENERAL GORDON brought away from Jeff Davis' house an ornament in the shape of an eagle, the neck of which is firmly held in the capacious mouth of an alligator. This typical representation of the way in which the Southern reptile was to conquer the bird of freedom was given to Mr. Davis by a member of the North Carolina Legislature. It has been presented to Governor Andrew by General Gordon.

A STORY OF A GIRL'S LIFE.

The following is an extract from a recently delivered lecture, by Miss Anna Dickinson:

Will you let me tell you a little story to illustrate the whole matter? Some time ago, I was going home one night, just as the shades were closing round; it commenced to rain, and I saw walking before me a beautifully dressed woman unsheltered. I went up to her and said:—

"Madam, will you have part of my umbrella—will you walk with me up the street?" She, looking at me and shaking her head slowly, said, "I don't think you know what you are saying."

"Oh, yes," I responded, "I say will you walk up the street with me under my umbrella?" She said again, "I don't think you know what you are saying. You don't know who I am."

I said, "that makes no difference, I don't care whether you know me or not; shall we go up the street together?" "No," she said, "I don't think you would care to have anybody who knows you meet you walking up the street with such a woman as me!" and I turning, looking into her face as the gaslight struck across it, saw there the traces of a life that always leaves its traces, knowing that the young and beautiful woman standing beside me was one upon whom society had branded "outcast" and "abandoned," and I said, "no matter, we will go on together." And as we walked I said to her, "What could have brought you to such a life; you are young, you are very pretty, you look well; what could have brought you to such a life?"

She told me, there her story; and I, questioning thereafter, found that the story was strictly true. She was a daughter of a clergyman in West Pennsylvania, who had died, leaving his widow and herself penniless and unprotected. The girl tried to find something to do. It was the common story repeated. She tried to stand behind the counter, but they preferred young men; she tried to keep school, but there was only one in the village, and that had its teacher; she tried to sew, but could not find the work there to support herself and mother by; and so they found their way to the great busy, bustling city in pursuit of work. She tried to keep school there, but could not obtain an appointment. She tried to get into a store, but was told that she must first serve six months as an apprentice, without pay. She was not so completely learned in her accomplishments as to teach them. She was driven to the slop shop, making her miserable pittance by sewing. One Saturday she took her work to her employer and asked for her pay. She looked at it, and the next week bringing it home received no pay, but was told to carry it back again; and so for five weeks she received no money. She had sold or pawned everything she had for bread, that she could live and have a little fire, beside which she might have work, and she stood before her employer with clasped hands and tears trickling over her face begging for the money she had rightfully earned, and it was still withheld from her, and then this man said to her, "You are beautiful and young, you need not labor for such a price as this. You might get plenty of money if you would." She did, mother, what your daughter would have done, she left the store indignant, and outraged, and wandered up and down that city hour after hour, and went up one street and down another, into store after store, pleading for work, and some kind-hearted people said to her, "We would give you work if we could, but we have five hundred such applications every day," or, perchance, they would ask from her a certificate from her last employer, and she had none to show; others turned away carelessly, and others insulted and outraged her as her old employer had done; and so, she said, at ten o'clock that Saturday night she found herself standing without work, without money, in front of her old store. There she stood, in the night, and the storm, and the cold; there she stood, the gloom gathering about her, the wind driving the rain into gusts into her face, and through her torn garments. Oh! she said, do not think I hesitated then. She looked up this long street, dark with the night and tempest, up narrow alleys, and passage-ways, up winding flights of stairs, into a little garret room, all poor and empty, into the fire-place—no fire there—not a stick of wood—not a cent to buy any with; into the little corner cupboard, all bare and empty; not even a crust of bread, not a cent to buy any with. Ah, she said, don't think that I hesitated then! Don't think so meanly of me as that! But looking into this little room, poor, starved, wretched, miserable; looking round it into one corner, there, she said, I saw my poor, poor mother, dying of hunger and cold. Oh, what marvel, what marvel that she felt! And so she had gone on lower and lower, step after step, I said, you must stop this life; you shall go with me, maybe I can find you something to do—may I find you something to do. You shall stand an honored and respectable woman once more." "No, no," she said, "don't try it; you need not talk to me so, I have tried it again and again, and I am always discovered and driven back. You need not try to help me. There is no hope, there is no help, for such a woman as I," and then turning and looking at me—oh, men, oh, women, careless and indifferent. Oh, that you could have seen the girl's face, and you could have heard her say, "You are young, you are handsomely dressed, maybe you have wealth, maybe you have position, maybe you have influence, oh, I beg you, I pray you, to use them all to save other young girls. They are coming into this life, living it as I live it, suffering it as I suffer it, dying in it as I shall some day die." And so I promised her, and to keep that promise I came and put the matter before you to-night. The speaker said, that girl's story had an ending. One Christmas eve, not long ago, in one of our elegant streets, in front of a beautiful dwelling, blazing with light from garret to basement, stood this girl.

"With amazement,"

Honorable by night,

and the officer that testified afterward said that, looking in at those beautiful windows into this rare and elegant room, there stood the young man who had been her employer, with a young girl resting her head in his, promising to love and honor him for life; and it is said that up and down, up and down, in the night and cold, wandered this poor wif, this miserable outcast, still; and when the Christmas morning sun rose and streamed up the street, there she rested dead and at peace. And the day thereafter this girl, daughter of a clergyman, gently and tenderly raised with a mother who had loved her, this poor girl was carried out and buried in the potter's field, with four miserable abandoned women flowing her as her only mourners.

Prince Charles of Baden, who left the Austrian army two years back, reserving to himself to resume active service at a future time, has just, at his own request, been restored to his rank, and has received the command of the Thirtieth Regiment of Hulsars, in the Edelshelm brigade at Udine.

105 Battery Street, 105

DEXTER, LAMBERT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF..

RIBBONS, Etc.,

WOULD INFORM THE TRADE THAT

they have opened a Branch of their business at

No. 105 BATTERY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Where they will constantly keep on hand a full

assortment of

BONNET RIBBONS,

BELT RIBBONS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

MANTILLA TRIMMINGS,

SILK, THREAD, AND CHENILLE NETS,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

105 BATTERY STREET, 105

mr10

TEETH! TEETH!

\$10,000 Wanted!

And in order to raise it as soon as possible, I will for

three months perform Dental Operations

at the following prices:

Gum Teeth, on Gold, full upper or lower sets, \$50; Plain

Teeth, on Gold, upper or lower sets, \$50; One Tooth on Gold,

\$8 to 10; two teeth on gold, \$10 to 12; three teeth on gold,

\$12; four teeth on gold, \$16; six teeth on gold, \$20; eight

teeth on gold, \$25; Gum Teeth, on Platinum, full upper or

lower sets, \$50; Plain Teeth, on Platinum, upper or lower

sets, \$40; Block Gum Teeth, on Gold, upper or lower sets,

\$25; Vulcanized, full upper or lower sets, \$25; Plain Teeth, on

Rubber, full upper or lower sets, \$15 to 20; One Tooth, on

Rubber, \$5; two teeth, on rubber, \$7; three teeth, on rubber,

\$9; four teeth, on rubber, \$10; six teeth, on rubber,

\$12 to 14; eight teeth, on rubber, \$15; Teeth filled with

Gold, \$2; Teeth filled with Amalgam, \$1; Teeth filled with

Artificial Dentine, \$1; Teeth Cleaned \$1 to 1.50; Teeth

Extracted 50 cents.

AND THE MAN DON'T LIVE THAT CAN DO IT BETTER.

N. B.—None but the best materials used, and every

operation warranted perfectly satisfactory.

DR. JOHN HEALD,

DENTIST,

Office, Montgomery Street, Corner of California.

Entrance on both streets.

Dell, Cranna & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO F. B. TAYLOR & CO.)

511, 513 & 515 FRONT STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF COUNTRY

Merchants and Dealers to the following goods,

per late arrivals, all of which we offer at

REDUCED PRICES:

15,735 Galls. Sylvic Illuminating Oil,

10,040 Galls. Downer's Kerosene Oil,

3,825 Galls. Ardco Oil,

1,975 Galls. Pure Lard Oil, Jewell & Harrison's

1,235 Galls. Machinery Oil,

1,000 Galls. Neat-foot Oil,

Also the Finest Assortment of

LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, GLOBES, &c

30,000 Chimneys, Assorted,

9,000 Assorted Coal Oil Burners,

575 Gross Coal Oil Wicks.

Dealers in the above goods are invited to examine

our stock before making their purchases

elsewhere.

Orders promptly attended to.

DELL, CRANNA & CO.,

511, 513 & 515 FRONT STREET, Between

Washington and Jackson. mr10-3m

THE FIRST PREMIUM

For the Best Candies,

RECEIVED FROM LAST MECHANICS' FAIR.

IN SAN FRANCISCO.

EHRENFORT & CO.,

NO. 435 KEARNY STREET,

Corner of California,

Factory Nos. 22 and 24 Stockton Street, near

Market.

Manufacturer of French, German and

American Candies.

Our Motto is "To sell the best Candies for the

lowest price."

Country Dealers are requested to send for a

Price Catalogue.

Particular attention paid to country orders.

We constantly have on hand a large assortment

of Flowers, Gold and Silver Leaves, etc.

Give Us A CALL. fe10-1f

WANTED.

500 More Subscribers

for the *Hebrew*.

AND EUROPEAN PAPERS

AND MAGAZINES,

Which will be delivered at the residences of sub-

scribers at lowest possible rates.

Leave your orders at the store of

B. B. STEINBRINK,

No. 35 Second Street,

Or at the Office of THE HEBREW. my5

Violin Taught.

P. B. ISAACS,

Teaches the Violin

By his Classical and Progressive Method, with

astonishing success.

Those desiring instruction on that beautiful instru-

ment will please call or send their orders to the

address of

P. B. Isaacs, 733 Vallejo street.

my5-3m

IDENTICAL SALOON,

Corner Battery and Sacramento Streets.

The best kinds of Liquors, Wines and Brandies

only, are to be had at the bar. A first-class Lunch

served every day. This is the most convenient place

for merchants to drop in and refresh themselves.

MRS. ISAACS, Proprietress.

(Widow of the late H. E. Isaacs.)

D. P. Levi, Business Manager.

Wm. Mendenhall & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

304 BATTERY ST. Near Sacramento,

SAN FRANCISCO. mr3-1m

NORTH AMERICA

LIFE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

NO. 240 MONTGOMERY STREET.

(Above the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company.)

The Above Company gives Policies under

more favorable circumstances than any

other Company in the United States.

All our Life and Life Rent Policies are Not

Forfeitable for the amount actually paid in.

All our Policies are Undisputable after the lapse

of seven years, even for causes commonly

considered valid.

At each payment thirty days grace will be

allowed and the policy remain in force.

Dividends Declared Yearly

LOSSES PUNCTUALLY PAID.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OR

LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

J. A. EATON & CO., Manager Pacific Branch.

SAMUEL PILSBURY, City Agent.

DR. BENJAMIN D. DEAN, Medical Examiner

ap14-3m

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$750,000

DEPOSIT IN SAN FRANCISCO, 75,000

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$600,000

DEPOSIT IN SAN FRANCISCO, 75,000

THE ABOVE MENTIONED WELL-KNOWN

and responsible Companies having complied

with the law enacted at the last session of the Leg-

islature, and deposited with Messrs. Donohue, Hal-

ston & Co.

\$75,000 Each,

As additional security to Policy holders, will con-

tinue to insure

BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, FURNITURE,

The Hebrew.

Philo Jacoby..... Herausgeber.

Mein Licht.

Ich schlafe auf fernem Wanderschaft,
Ich schlumm're hier in enger Hast;
Ich auch verliere mein Angesicht,
Ich weiß es, dennoch strahlt mein Licht.
Geht mit dem Freund mein Herz,
D'rum leg ich ab den düstern Schmerz,
Ich bleibe mich in Schmutz und Pracht.

Was such ich ihn in weiter Fern?
Er weilt in meinem Innern gern,
Im Herzen hab' ich ihn gesaut,
Dort hat den Thron er sich erbaut.
Das ist mein Licht, das ist mein Glück,
Ich sehne mich nach Freunden nicht,
Verschmähe der Welt die Gnade nicht,
Durch ihn allein nur strahlt mein Licht.

Woh! wär's mir Lust zu weilen dort,
Wo seines hellen Tempels Ort,
Dort ist der heilige Geist zu nah'n,
Nicht Wohlsein, Herrlichkeit zu empfang'n.
Des Grundes Grund, der Alles hält,
Des Geistes Quell, dem's nie gebricht,
Ich weile, und der Schmutz der Welt,
Ich weile, es strahlt auch mir sein Licht.
(Aus dem Hebräischen von Juda Salew,
überf. von Abraham Giger.)

Athenstudium der Französischen Revolution
die Emancipation der Juden betreffend

(Fortsetzung.)
Unserer allgemeinen Verfolgung und Erniedrigung ungedacht, waren wir doch stets den Gesetzen gehorcht und empört und nie.
Die Nation, die alle Völker als einen Gegenstand des Hasses und der Verachtung betrachteten, die viel mehr Duldung und Erbarmen hätte erregen sollen. Diese Nation, die wir hier vertreten, wüßte sich ihnen zu Füßen und wagt es zu hoffen, daß die erlauchte Nationalversammlung nicht in den wichtigsten Angelegenheiten, die die Nation nicht vernachlässigen und mit Theilnahme die schmerzlichen Anträge anhören wird, welche sie in der tiefsten Erniedrigung zu machen sich erdreißt.

Ihre Zeit, gnädige Herren! ist viel zu eitel, als daß wir die Natur und der Rechtmäßigkeit unserer Forderungen sollten. Diese haben wir in den Aufträgen angezeigt, die wir die Ehre hatten Ihnen vorzulegen.
Möchten wir Ihnen doch ein milder qualvolles Leben verordnen, als wir bis jetzt geführt haben; möchte die Schmach die uns so lange wie ein Nebel umgab, mit einer gereinigten werden; möchten die Menschen doch lernen, uns wie Brüder zu betrachten, und jene Menschenhede, die sie sich so angelegen sein lassen, auch auf uns verdrängen möchte eine unumschränkte Veränderung mit den schimpflichen Einrichtungen vorgenommen werden, denen wir bis jetzt unterworfen waren, und möchten eine Verbesserung unseres Zustandes, die so oft von uns ersehnt wurde, endlich durch eine solche Verbesserung, um die wir mit beständigen Jahren anhalten, Ihr wohlthätiges Werk sein.

Darauf antwortete der Präsident Herr von Tretau, der Nationalversammlung können die wichtigsten Gründe, die Sie zur Unterstüßung Ihrer Bitten anführen, nicht gleichgültig sein. Sie wird Ihre Bitten in Ueberlegung nehmen und sich glücklich schätzen, wenn sie die Zufriedenheit und das Glück Ihrer Brüder wird bewirken können. Dies können Sie vorläufig Ihren Committenten berichten.

Nun stand ich auf und sagte:
„Da man den Tag nicht bestimmen kann, wenn die Sache der Juden vorgenommen werden soll, so möchte man ihnen doch wenigstens versprechen, sie in der gegenwärtigen Session abzuhandeln“ und zugleich hielt ich bei der Nationalversammlung um die Erlaubnis an, daß ihre anwesenden Deputierten der Sitzung beizuwohnen dürfen. Dieses Legte war schon verschiedenen Deputationen, selbst der Deputation der Schauspieler erlaubt worden, als sie patriotische Geschenke überbrachten, und ob schon einige Personen, die ich das Vergnügen haben, nicht zu kennen, mich widersprachen wurden beide Bitten von der Nationalversammlung bewilligt.

Möchte diese meine Rede, die bei der Nationalversammlung nicht vorgelesen werden konnte, bei dem Publikum günstige Meinungen von den Juden erwecken. Ich werde meine Bemühungen verdoppeln, wenn erst ihre Sache untersucht sein wird. Sie werden an den Herrn Mirabeau, Vergasse, von Beaujour, und andern ehrenwürdigen Mitgliedern, berühmte Beredsamer finden. Verkanntheit wird sich mit Gerechtigkeit vereinigen, um die Menschheit zu rächen. Wenn die Stimmen werden sich gewiss auch zum Besten der Juden, deren Sache der Herr Abt von Courmoulin zu vertreten übernommen, und der Regierern erheben deren Namen allein schon den Begriff von Weisheit erweckt, und zu deren Vertreter verschiedene Schriftsteller und vorzüglich die Herrn von Cabanis, Fressard und mehrere ich selbst aufgeführt haben.
Es ist nun einmal Zeit, daß die Vernunft über die Vorurtheile wege. Dürfen die Franzosen, in dem Augenblicke, wo sie selbst wieder frei werden, ihre Brüder zu Sklaven verdammen? Die Tugenden bedürfen, für sie stehen, sie lieben und unterstützen, das sind die einzigen wirksamen Mittel. Die uns die erhabene Moral des Evangeliums vorgeschreibt, um sie zur Wahrheit und zur Tugend zurückzuführen.

Rede des Bischofs Gregoire in der Französischen National- Versammlung vom 1789 zu Gunsten der Israeliten

Meine Herren!
Sie, denen die Rechte des Menschen und des Bürgers heilig sind, werden es einen katholischen Priester erlauben, daß er zum Besten der menschlichen Gattung, im Reiche zerstreuten Juden seine Stimme erhebe. Sie sind Menschen und haben auf Bürgerschaft Anspruch zu machen.

Seit fünfzehn Jahren habe ich schon die Jüdischen Sitten und Gebräuche dieses jüdischen Volkes, und glaube mit Recht behaupten zu können, daß ein großer Haufe Menschen es mit einem nicht zu verzeihendem Leichtsinne verdammt. Sprache ich nicht mit Männern, die über alle Vorurtheile erhaben sind und nur die Wahrheit zu nahe bringen, so müßte ich fürchten, daß vorgeschriebene Meinungen im Voraus meinen Gründen alle Kraft benehmen würden. Jetzt aber habe ich die Sprache der Juden vor die erlauchten Versammlung zu vertheidigen und da hört Ihr Geist nicht minder gern die Sprache der Vernunft, als ihr Herz die Sprache der Menschlichkeit.

Die Leser dürfen nicht aus den Augen verlieren, dass es ein katholischer Geistlicher ist, der dies spricht.

Nach einer flüchtigen Beschreibung, wie sich die jüdische Nation in der mitteleuropäischen Provinzen Frankreichs niedergelassen, und der Unglücksfälle überhaupt, die dieselbe seit ihrer Zerstreuung erlitten haben, die Mittel, wie sie zu verbessern und in alle ihre Rechte einzuführen sei, werden folgen. Die Auseinandersetzung dieses ziemlich unbedeutenden Gegenstandes erfordert es, daß ich mich in einige Details einlasse. Ich verweise aber über dem Leser auf ein Werk, das ich vor einiger Zeit über diesen Gegenstand herausgegeben habe. — Dann mag die Verlesung immerhin auf mich und meine Beweggründe, sowie auch auf die verwerthungswürdigen Männer, die meine Rede unterstützen und die Menschheit rächen werden, schimpfen und uns Alleits verächtlich. Diese verwerthungswürdigen Männer werden, so wie ich, dergleichen Beschuldigungen kein Ärgerniß des Mitleides wüßig halten. Diese Beschuldigungen waren zu abgeschmackt, als daß sie lächerlich sein sollten, und der rechtschaffene Mann sehr viel mehr seine Ehre darin von der Bosheit vertheidigen und beschimpft zu werden.

Die Juden, die sich seit unendlichen Zeiten im Elsaßischen aufgefunden haben, setzen sich eigentlich unter Albert von Dürer 1446 dafelbst fest. Als nun diese Provinz an Frankreich überging, nahm sie Ludwig der Vierte unter seinen Schutz. Ihre Volksmenge beläuft sich gegenwärtig etwa auf zwanzig bis vierundzwanzigtausend Seelen. Sie bezahlen dem Könige und den Herrschaften verschiedene übertriebene Abgaben, unter dem Namen Aufnahme- Wohnungs- Kopf- und Handlungsgeld und fünf Prozente von ihren Häusern. In Vorbringen halten sie sich erst seit etwa vierhundert Jahren auf. Anno 1733 wurde ihre Anzahl auf 180 Familien eingeschränkt, gegenwärtig ist sie auf 4000 Seelen angewachsen.

Die Niederlassung der Juden zu Metz, schreibt sich wenigstens vom Jahre 888 her. Nach verschiedenen Revolutionen erhielten vier Familien, von denen die jetzigen alle abstammen, im Jahre 1367 das Inhabergut. Ihre Anzahl kann sich nicht über 418 Familien belaufen. Aus den Seelenliste erhellet, daß sie Febr. 1788 aus 1865 Personen bestanden und also mit noch 1500, die in den gesammelten dreien Viehställen sich aufhalten, etwa 4000 Seelen zusammen ausmachten. Er ist weiter gebe, meine Herren, muß ich anfragen, daß der Herzog von Brancas und die Gräfin von Fentain, dem Regenten im Jahre 1715 vorstellten, wie jede jüdische Familie in den Generalabgaben, dem Könige jährlich 40 Liv. Schatzung zu erlegen habe, und baten, daß man ihnen diese Auflage bewilligen möchte. Sie erhielten sie auf 30 Jahre. Drei Jahre nachher wurde diese Abgabe auf 10,000 Liv. jährlich überaus schmerzhaft. Als die 30 Jahre verstrichen waren, wurde den Erben der gedachten Vancaschen Familie nach und nach der Termin auf mehrere dreißig Jahre vorgeschoben, von denen der letzte 1805 zu Ende geht, wo also dem Verfall von 20,000 Franken einem Hofstaat zu Weg zukünft. Ich kann es nicht begreifen mit welcher dardarischen Politik man einen Zufallstheor des Glens mit demjenigen beschneidet das andern Unglücklichen ausgebeutet wird.

Es giebt auch Juden, die sich in den verschiedenen Städten Frankreichs, wie zu Paris, Lyon, Trier, Marseille, u. s. w. aufhalten. Sowohl diese, als diejenigen, die sich in Elsäz, Lothringen und den dreien Viehställen aufhalten, sind meistens Deutsche und weichen einigermaßen in ihren Gebräuchen von den portugiesischen Juden ab, die vorzüglich in Bordeaux und Bayonne, seit Heinrich II. in Frankreich etablirt und naturalisirt sind, und alle Rechte des Bürgers genießen. Die Juden in den dreien Provinzen sind ihnen aber keinesweges in den Rechten gleichgestellt.

Als die Elsas-Generaux zusammenberufen wurden, habe Frankreich die Morgengabe des Gländes dämmern, und auch auf die Juden fiel ein Strahl von Hoffnung. Im vorigen Mai ertheilte ein vom dem Intendanten zugesandtes Schreiben des Erzbischofs, bewog die Juden die Erlaubnis, sich auf gewöhnliche Weise, vor ihren Vorsteher zu versammeln; zwei Deputirte für jede Provinz zu ernennen, ihre Beschwerden besonders zu Papier zu bringen, letztere alsdann in der Hauptstadt in eine Bittschrift zusammenzufassen und dem Siegelbewahrer der Nationalversammlung zugehen. Viele heben in der Meinung, daß die Juden, kraft des Edicts von 1787, die Nicht-Katholikentum betreffend, ebenfalls die bürgerlichen Freiheiten erhalten hätten. Aber es wurde beim Parlament zu Metz nur unter der Bedingung bewilligt, daß die Juden ausgeschlossen sein sollten, und ohgleich zu Colmar und Nancy diese ausschließende Klausel nicht statt fand, so waren sie deswegen nicht minder ausgeschlossen. Es ist Zeit meine Herren, Ihnen eine kurze Schilderung dieser Nation seit ihrer Zerstreuung vorzulegen. Diese Darstellung wird deutlich zeigen, daß der Druck, den die Juden stets ausgeübt waren, und die Verfolgung, die sie stets begleitete, ihre jetzige traurige Lage zu Folge haben mußte. Kennen wir nur die Quelle des Übels, so werden sich leicht Mittel dafür finden lassen.

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

Salomon Munk. — Am 21. Januar d. J. hielt Herr Dr. A. Jellinek, Prediger der israelitischen Gemeinde zu Wien, im Beth Hamidrash einen sehr in Druck erschienenen Vortrag über Salomon Munk. Einer Vortragsrede beschließen in dem, Magazin für die Literatur des Judenthums, entnehmen wir Folgendes:

Die Erinnerung dieses gelehrten jüdischen Glaubens zum Nachfolger Menas' auf dem Verstande für die hebräische, chaldäische und syrische Sprache hat den bekannten Kanzler der jüdischen Gemeinde zu Wien, Herrn Jellinek veranlaßt, über Munk und dessen wissenschaftliche Bedeutung seinen Vortrag zu halten und dem Drucke zu übergeben. Mit Recht wird darin hervorgehoben, daß gerade die Verfassung auf die er verweist, auf welchen jetzt die gesamte religiöse Welt ihre Blicke gerichtet hätte, wenn es nicht, wie groß und allgemein das Vertrauen ist, daß der hochverdiente jüdische Gelehrte in Frankreich bei allen Konventionen geniesst. Herr Jellinek sagt in dieser Beziehung: „An der That hat die Kirche auch nichts von jüdischen Doctoren zu befürchten. Abgesehen davon, daß den Bekennern des Judenthums die Proselytenmacher fremd ist, und daß er die Schaltungen und Kontroversen in der Kirche mehr vom allgemein geschichtlichen als vom religiösen Standpunkte aus betrachtet, gebietet ihm sein Glaube eine gewisse Zurückhaltung und zeichnet ihm bestimmte Richtschnur vor in Allem, was die Kirche angeht. Ich könnte noch anführen, daß ein Jude, weil unbefangenen und unbefangenen, oft unparteiischer und daher gerichter mancher Punkte beurtheilen und darstellen dürfte, über welche die verschiedenen Kirchen entgegengesetzte Ansichten mit der größten Schärfe vertreten; allein begnügen wir uns mit der Ueberzeugung, daß die konfessionellen Elemente der Kirche weniger von einem jüdischen Universalgelehrten, als von einem aufgeklärten oppositionellen Christen berührt werden, indem Jener stets eine Zurückhaltung beobachten wird, die sein Bekenntnis ihm auferlegt.“

Rede des Bischofs Gregoire in der Französischen National- Versammlung vom 1789 zu Gunsten der Israeliten

Meine Herren!
Sie, denen die Rechte des Menschen und des Bürgers heilig sind, werden es einen katholischen Priester erlauben, daß er zum Besten der menschlichen Gattung, im Reiche zerstreuten Juden seine Stimme erhebe. Sie sind Menschen und haben auf Bürgerschaft Anspruch zu machen.

Seit fünfzehn Jahren habe ich schon die Jüdischen Sitten und Gebräuche dieses jüdischen Volkes, und glaube mit Recht behaupten zu können, daß ein großer Haufe Menschen es mit einem nicht zu verzeihendem Leichtsinne verdammt. Sprache ich nicht mit Männern, die über alle Vorurtheile erhaben sind und nur die Wahrheit zu nahe bringen, so müßte ich fürchten, daß vorgeschriebene Meinungen im Voraus meinen Gründen alle Kraft benehmen würden. Jetzt aber habe ich die Sprache der Juden vor die erlauchten Versammlung zu vertheidigen und da hört Ihr Geist nicht minder gern die Sprache der Vernunft, als ihr Herz die Sprache der Menschlichkeit.

Die Leser dürfen nicht aus den Augen verlieren, dass es ein katholischer Geistlicher ist, der dies spricht.

Töbren (Preußen). — Die „Danz. Ztg.“ schreibt: „Schon früher theilte ich Ihnen mit, daß die jüdische Kaufleute mofaischer Confession, welche geschäftshalber nach Polen reisten, von dortigen Synagogengemeinden in Corporationenbeiträgen aufgeführt worden sind. Einige von diesen Kaufleuten reisten deshalb gar nicht mehr nach Polen, nur einer von ihnen, der Weichändler F. L., von welchem die Gemeinde zu Plock nicht nur die Befugnisse der Polizei (Kosaken) erlassen, sondern auch die Vermittelung der hiesigen Handelskammer in Anspruch, welche diese Angelegenheit, um Abhilfe zu bringen, zur Kenntniss des Herrn Handelsministers brachte. Vorausgeschickt müssen wir hier noch, daß Herr F. durch ein amtlich beglaubigtes Zeugnis des Magistrats zu Plock nachgewiesen hat, daß er sich „dieselbe nur zeitweise und mit Unterbrechungen aufhält, in der Umgegend Welle zur Ausfuhr nach Preußen ankauft, sonst aber in Plock kein anderes Handelsgeschäft betreibt.“ In dem Bescheide des Herrn Handelsministers an die Handelskammer, vom 10. März heist es, „daß nach einer Mittheilung des Herrn Ministers der auswärtigen Angelegenheiten die kaiserliche Regierungskommission zu Warschau die Befugnisse des Kaufmanns F. für begründet nicht erachtet hat, weil nach einer Verordnung vom 3.-15. April 1837 sämtliche Juden ohne Ausnahme, welche in Polen Geschäfte treiben, welcher Art betreiben, wenn sie auch nur vorübergehend an irgend welchem Ort sich aufhalten, ebenso wie alle andere Juden herantagende Beiträge zu entrichten haben. Von einer weiteren Verfolgung ist unter diesen Umständen ein Erfolg nicht absehbar.“ — Nach unserer Ansicht müßte die kaiserliche Staatsregierung aus dem vorliegenden Falle Veranlassung nehmen, die Aufhebung jener Verordnung, welche eine so schwere Unbill gegen die preussischen Staatsangehörigen involvirt, bei k. k. Regierung in Warschau zu betreiben. In Folge jener Verordnung wird Polen unseren Geschäftsfreunden vollständig verschlossen, da jede Synagogengemeinde in Polen wie die zu Plock, berechtigt ist, von einem preussischen Weichändler, Getreidehändler u. s. w. mofaischer Confession, gleichviel, wie lange er sich in einer Stadt aufhält und ob eine andere polnische Synagogengemeinde ihn schon befreit hat, einen Corporationenbeitrag zu fordern und erzwungen zu beizutreiben. Welche erhebliche Abgabe erwächst dadurch den bezeichneten preussischen Staatsangehörigen, obgleich sie für dieselbe eine Gegenleistung weder fordern, noch erheben, während die polnischen Geschäftsfreunde der Grenze unbedeutend ihre Geschäfte betreiben können und von preussischen Synagogengemeinden, selbst wenn sie deren Getreidehändler besuchen, nicht zu dem kleinsten Corporationenbeitrage herangezogen werden dürfen.

Sirschberg in Schlesien, 7. April. — Einem schreiben, hochgeachteten Mitbürger unserer Stadt, Herrn Kaufmann Landsberger sen., wurde am Sonntag des 2ten des Vorabendes und der Repräsentanten der hiesigen Synagogengemeinde das von dem kaiserl. Hof-Kalligraphen Schürze in Berlin äußerst kunstvoll ausgeführte Diplom als Ehrenmitglied der Synagogengemeinde überreicht, worauf Montag noch ein köstliches Souper zu Ehren des Genannten im Gasthause „Zum preussischen Hofe“ stattfand. Herr Landsberger hat bei dieser feierlichen Begrüßung seine Stellung als Mitglied der jüdischen Gemeinde, welche sich in unserer Stadt etabliert und geachtet, und die ihm die Ehre der Mitgliedschaft zu Ehren des Genannten im Gasthause „Zum preussischen Hofe“ stattfand. Herr Landsberger hat bei dieser feierlichen Begrüßung seine Stellung als Mitglied der jüdischen Gemeinde, welche sich in unserer Stadt etabliert und geachtet, und die ihm die Ehre der Mitgliedschaft zu Ehren des Genannten im Gasthause „Zum preussischen Hofe“ stattfand. Herr Landsberger hat bei dieser feierlichen Begrüßung seine Stellung als Mitglied der jüdischen Gemeinde, welche sich in unserer Stadt etabliert und geachtet, und die ihm die Ehre der Mitgliedschaft zu Ehren des Genannten im Gasthause „Zum preussischen Hofe“ stattfand.

Judith Pata, die große Sängerin, der in den ersten Decennien dieses Jahrhunderts ganz Europa jubelte, ist am 4ten April auf ihrer Villa am Comersee gestorben. Sie war im Jahre 1798 von jüdischen Eltern zu Saragossa bei Mailand geboren. Ihr Talent entwickelte sich erst spät; kaum hatte sie jedoch die Bühne betreten, so schlang sie sich von Stufe zu Stufe und kam bald als ebenbürtige Nebenbuhlerin der Catalani par. Voll tragischer Gesangsstärke war sie es, welche die Hauptrollen der Bellinischen Opern, der Norma und der Sonnambula eigenhändig gesungen hat.

Erin (Preußen). — Ein hiesiger Israelit, Namens Ephraim Ebid ist auf Grund des Gesetzes vom 23. Juli 1847 in eine Geldstrafe von 50 Thalern verurtheilt: in eine Gefängnisstrafe von 6 Wochen durch den Polizeigericht verurtheilt worden, weil er einen oder einige Thaler lautenen Wechsel in der hiesigen Sprache ausgefertigt hatte. Man hofft jedoch, daß dieses Urtheil in höherer Instanz cassirt werden wird, weil die Verfassung viele Paragrafen des Jüdischen Gesetzes von 1847 aufhebt.

Pofen. — Am 21ten Februar wurde einer unserer geachteten israelitischen Mitbürger, Joseph P. P. P., zu Grabe getragen. Trotz der strengen Kälte folgte seiner Leiche ein fast unabsehbarer Zug. Der gefeierte Prediger S. Pfefferer, hielt die Leichenrede und schloß mit bereiten Worten die vielen Borträge und die Gedenkreise des Dahingegangenen. Herr Pfeifferer lebte mehr als 10 Jahre in Amerika und kehrte vor etwa 15 Jahren mit einem bedeutenden Vermögen nach Pofen, seiner Geburtsstadt, zurück.

General Murawiew, der große Held der Peitsche und des Strides gegen polnische Frauen und Mädchen, ist wegen mehrfacher Unterschleife, die er sich häufig gemacht hat, unvermuthet nach Petersburg berufen worden. Derselbe wird seines Postens in Polen entsetzt, und man bezeichnet bereits einen sehr achtungswürdigen General als seinen Nachfolger.

Das Judentum und seine Geschichte, das bekannte Werk des Dr. A. Geiger, Rabbiner zu Frankfurt a. M., ist (Breslau, Schletter's Buchhandlung) in zweiter Auflage erschienen. Der Anfang über den Ursprung und die Entwicklung des Judenthums und der einflussenden christlichen Religion bietet besonderes Interesse.

Baden. — Der langjährige Entwurf einer Generalverfassung für die israelitischen des Großherzogthums ist jetzt zu weit gediehen, daß er in Laufe des vergangenen Monats an sämtliche israelitischen Gemeinden zur Begutachtung übergeben werden konnte.

Belgedub ist der Name einer 21 Zoll Kanone, welche kürzlich in den Festungs Werken geschossen wurde. Derselbe ist eine Dahlgren Kanone, wiegt 98, 915 Pfund und schießt eine solide 1080pfundige Kugel 6 Meilen.

Römische Censur. — Die Censur in Rom hat die Worte auf dem Grabe eines dort verstorbenen Engländers: „Hier ruht in Frieden“ aussetzen lassen, weil — ein Reiter nicht in Frieden ruhen darf.

Presburg. — Die Rede auf der Spitze des heiligen israelitischen Tempels wird herabgenommen, weil sie aus der Ferne wie ein Kreuz ausseht.

J. Stratman,
Händler von Schreibmaterialien und Zeitungen,
Ede Washington und Sansone Straßen,
erhält fortwährend Deutsche Zeitungen zu
Publikationspreisen, aus allen Theilen der Welt:
Gartenlaube \$ 6 00 per Jahr.
Leipziger Illustrierte Zeitung 16 00
Der Bazar (Illustrirt) 12 00
Novellenschatz 4 50
Leipziger Illustrierte Zeitung 3 50
New Yorker Staats-Zeitung 3 50
New Yorker Demokrat 3 50
New Yorker Criminal Zeitung 3 50
Jah-3m

Agentur der
**BRITISH & CALIFORNIA
BANKING CO.,**
424 California Straße, Ede von Leidesdorff,
Verkauf Wechsel auf
Hamburg, Frankfurt a. M., Paris,
Berlin, Wien, London, New York,
Brüssel, Amsterdam,
Genève, Basel, St. Petersburg,
Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong,
Kobe, Manilla, Peking, Shanghai,
Sourabaya, Yokohama.
Henry S. Babcock, Manager.
James Ireland, Sub-Manager.

L. FELDMANN & CO.,
Successors to H. Döppner & Co.,
Importers and Dealers in
WOOD
AND
WILLOW WARE,
Brooms, Pails, Tubs, Buckets, Mats, Blacking
Rope, Cordage, Twine, Bird Cages,
Children's Gigs, Toy Wagons,
Wheeled Barrows, &c., &c., for every
description.
Also on hand a large assortment of DRUG TWINE
and all sorts of FINE ENGLISH TWINE. We are
in regular receipt of FINE EASTERN BROOMS
which we sell at low prices.
78 Pearl street, New York, 211 & 213 California St.
San Francisco.

The Best Yet!
LADD & WEBSTER'S
NEW STYLE

They make a firm lock stitch or an elastic stitch.
The gather and sew on at the same time.
Are easy running and the most rapid sewer yet
produced.
Don't fail to examine them, or send for a circular
and samples of sewing.
Prices Below All Others. Also agents for the
NEW ENGLAND AND PACIFIC
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
THE LADD & WEBSTER SEWING
MACHINE AGENCY
Salesroom, No. 32 Montgomery Street,
OPPOSITE THE LICK HOUSE.

THOMAS S. LEVY,
ARCHITECT,
ROOM NO. 2 ODD FELLOWS' HALL,
Montgomery Street, SAN FRANCISCO.
REFERS BY PERMISSION TO
DR. JOHN F. MORSE, J. H. PARKER, Esq.,
J. A. McCLELLAND, Esq.,
and to all the architects and engineers in the city.
Eagle Coffee Mills.
COFFEE BURNED AND GROUND.
PREMIUM EXTRACT OF COFFEE.
French and German Mustard, and
Vinegar Manufactory.
QUALITY GUARANTEED.
Delivered to all parts of the city free of charge.

ZWICK & LOEVEN,
NO. 735 VALLEJO STREET.
DIRECTIONS TO MAKE THE COFFEE.—Mix a pack-
age of the Extract with one pound of Coffee, and of
this Mixture take half the quantity necessary to
make your Coffee. It is thus evident that every
package of this Extract will be equal to one pound
of Coffee. The Coffee will be perfectly clear, of a
very fine color, of good taste, and more healthful
than ordinary. It has taken years to reach this
degree of perfection. For the good and economical
qualities of this Extract, we have taken a premium
at the World's Fair of 1855.
Families and Hotels can save 75 to 100 per
cent. by using this Extract.
NEW TEN PIN ALLEY,
Corner Pine and Montgomery streets.
EDUARD PALM, PROPRIETOR.

ROSENBAUM'S BITTERS
Create A Healthy Appetite.
ROSENBAUM'S BITTERS
Cure Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea and Constipation.
ROSENBAUM'S BITTERS
Invigorate the System and enliven the mind.
ROSENBAUM'S BITTERS
Overcome the effects of Drunkenness
and Late Hours.
ROSENBAUM'S BITTERS
Cure all diseases of the Liver, Stomach
and Bowels.
ROSENBAUM'S BITTERS
Are Palatable to the Taste.
They are the
BEST BITTERS IN THE MARKET
And when once used will always be called
for again.
They are made in the most careful manner
FROM PURE OLD WHEAT WHISKY,
Medicated from Roots and Herbs,
Especially adapted for the cure of all stomachic
diseases and liver complaints.
Try Them and You will be Satisfied.
For sale everywhere by Druggists and Liquor
Dealers, or by
N. B. JACOBS & CO.
423 Front Street, San Francisco.

N. S. Arnold,
Importer and Dealer in
HARDWARE,
306 BATTERY STREET,
Second Door South of Commercial, San Francisco
001411
**FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED BY THE
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE FOR 1864.**
REMOVAL.
OF
JAMES LONGSHORE'S,
Tehama Trunk
Manufactory,
TO THE
COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,
Sansome street, second door from Bush.
TRUNK MANUFACTORY,
In all its various branches, and will have constantly
on hand every variety of Trunks, Valises, Traveling
Bags, etc., both of Eastern and our own manufac-
ture.
Having made extensive arrangements in the East
for receiving all the necessary materials for carrying
on the Trade, and at great expense imported the
latest improved Machinery, I am prepared to sell,
Wholesale and Retail, at prices that will defy competi-
tion in this market, and feel confident that one
trial will insure future patronage.
Trunks and Valises (wholesale and retail) can be
purchased at this Establishment ten per cent. cheap-
er than at any other house on this coast.
Trunks and Valises covered and repaired.

LOUIS SCHMIDT,
Teacher of Music,
119 POWELL STREET
Near O'Farrell, mr31-3m SAN FRANCISCO.
Golden Gate Brewery.
CHAS. METZLER, Proprietor.
GREENWICH STREET,
Between Powell and Mason, mr31-3m SAN FRANCISCO.
ODEUM!
Mission St., Mission Dolores.
**The Best Suburban Place of Amuse-
ment Near the City.**
EVERY SUNDAY
CONCERT & BALL!
We have fitted out THE ABOVE
beautiful place, with every convenience for
PARTIES, PIC-NICS, &c.,
Being able to accommodate upwards of 5000 per-
sons. Families who wish to spend a pleasant day
in a beautiful garden near the city, will find this the
only suitable place.
Served at the shortest notice.
The Garden is fitted up with Superior Gymnas-
tic Apparatus for Adults and Children.
The Omnibus Railroad Cars leave on week-
days, the corner of Washington and Sansome streets
every 15 minutes; on Sundays, every 5 minutes, at
the same place, and at the corner of Third and Mar-
ket streets.
H. A. SIEGFRIED & M. C. JAPP.

F. KESMODEL'S
IMPROVED
Patent Trusses,
The undersigned having experimented
for the last six years for the improving
of TRUSSES, desires to call the attention
of those in need of a reliable instrument to the fol-
lowing results obtained:
The most important part of a Truss consists in
the pad, being of a shape which, when pressure is
applied will not check circulation of the blood.
This is obtained by taking an accurate impres-
sion on the parts of each individual, and making a
pad in being made after the above model, of thin
silver and being perforated over the whole surface,
allows free ventilation and gives the parts a chance
to recuperate.
The pad being adjusted to the spring with ball
and socket-joints, allows free motion of the body
without altering the bearing of the pad.
I have also invented a spring with an adjustable
joint, whereby the pressure can at any moment be
increased or diminished.
F. KESMODEL,
Cutler and Surgical Instrument Maker,
No. 817 Kearny Street,
San Francisco, Between Jackson and Washington.

PETROLEUM
OIL WELLS,
HENRY STEELE
MANUFACTURER OF ALL SIZES OF TOOLS
for Well Boring. Having long experience in
this line, I am prepared to fill orders promptly and
at low rates.
No. 107 LEIDESDORF STREET
Between California and Sacramento.

Belmont Park,

NEAR SAN MATEO.

RE-OPENING.

The public are respectfully informed that the above delightful Park and Hotel have been re-opened, and the best of refreshments can be obtained. The Park and Hotel are particularly well located for Target Shooting, Picnics, Excursions, etc.

For Families who desire to remain there for a longer period, will please call on the undersigned for terms. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

ap14 J. C. A. JANKE.

STORAGE.

GOODS TAKEN IN STORAGE

THE NEW ORLEANS WAREHOUSE,

N. W. Cor. California & Davis Streets.

Advances Made on Goods Stored at Most Reasonable Rates.

ap14-1m

HOOKE & CO.,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, COAL, METALS, ETC.

Nos. 117 and 119 California street, SAN FRANCISCO.

H. ZACHARIAS, Watchmaker

AND JEWELER,

NO. 638 KEARNY STREET,

Between Sacramento and California, San Francisco. I receive by every steamer a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches and Diamonds. California Jewels manufactured. Also, a full assortment of Silverware, Spectacles, Opera Glasses, and Jerome's Marine Clocks, always on hand.

Particular attention paid to orders from the country.

Watches and Jewels repaired and warranted at lowest prices.

ap14-1m

LUCAS TIDDENS, PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERER

French Spring Beds and Hair Mattresses, MADE TO ORDER.

UPHOLSTERING AND REPAIRING DONE TO SATISFACTION.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Damask Matting CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

NO. 3 DUPONT STREET NEAR MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO ap7

For Sale for Cash,

A WELL ESTABLISHED AND GOOD PAYING BUSINESS.

AT A VERY LOW PRICE.

Apply immediately to B. B. STEINBRINK, No. 35 Second St., Bet. Market and Mission.

Music! Music!

The undersigned, Leader of the Sixth (German) Regiment Band, respectfully announces to the public that he is prepared to furnish Music for Balls, Parties, Parades, Excursions, Serenades, etc., and supply any number of Musicians, with or without Uniform, at the shortest possible notice, and takes this opportunity to inform them that he is in receipt of all the new and popular Music of the day. All orders left at the Castle Saloon, corner Montgomery and Market streets, or at Gray's Music Store, Clay street, will be promptly attended to. Orders from the country respectfully solicited.

ap7 FRED K. KRAUS.

CALIFORNIA NURSERY.

J. O'HARE, Florist and Nurseryman,

Cor. Folsom and Twentieth Sts.

Having taken the First Premium at the Mechanics' Fair,

Would respectfully invite his friends and the public in general to his newly established

GARDENS AND NURSERIES, where he has on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices, a large collection of

Ornamental Evergreen Trees, Shrubs, and Flowering Plants of all descriptions.

GREAT BARGAINS! CLOTHING.

S. HAAS & CO.,

428 MONTGOMERY ST. Near Sacramento.

Are Selling their Large Stock of Fashionable Clothing.

AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

REMARKABLE LOW PRICES.

Call and Examine them.

my24-1f

T. J. HIGGINS, Photographic Gallery

659 CLAY STREET, Over Hickey's Drug Store, SAN FRANCISCO.

CARTES DE VISITES Taken in the newest style, and PHOTOGRAPHS and AMBROTYPES taken in the highest perfection of art, at prices that defy competition.

Small pictures of every kind copied to life size. Ring and Loquet Pictures neatly set.

my19

GREENBERG & MANDEL,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,

WHITE AND DECORATED CHINA, Plated and Britannia Ware, Trays, Cutlery,

Kerosene Oil, and Gasoline Lamps, Screens, Lanterns, Fancy Goods, &c.

624 SACRAMENTO ST. [624] Particular attention paid to Family, Hotel and Restaurant Wares. Please call and examine.

my10

Joseph A. Donohoe, San Francisco.

Eugene Kelly, New York.

DONOHUE, KELLY & CO.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

EUGENE KELLY & CO.,

NEW YORK,

BANKERS.

Exchange on New York

BANK OF LONDON, LONDON,

BANK OF IRELAND,

HENTSCH & BERTON

BANKERS.

DRAW EXCHANGE IN SUMS TO SUIT ON De Rham & Co., New York.

Melby, Forster & Co., Liverpool.

Morris Prevost & Co., London.

Hentsch, Lutscher & Co., Paris.

G. de Blonay & Co., Paris.

Musard, Andouard & Co., Paris.

Mirabaud, Pédcard & Co., Paris.

Pillet, Will & Co., Paris.

Hentsch & Co., Geneva (Switz.)

Commercial Bank of Geneva, Geneva.

Lombard, Older & Co., Geneva.

A. & L. Galopin Bros., Geneva.

Ph. Roget & Son, Geneva.

Schickner, Bros., Bern.

Lutteroth & Co., Bern.

B. Metzler, Sops & Co., Frankfurt a. M.

Purchase certificates of deposits, bonds and general securities at current rates. Receive deposits and transact a general banking business.

An assay office is attached to the bank, and liberal advances will be made on precious metals assayed by them.

my28-1m

DRAFTS ON

Berlin, Munster, Frankfurt a. M., London, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, Frankfurt

In Sums to Suit,

MORRIS SPEYER,

526 Washington street, my31-3m

JACOB ZECH'S Piano Manufactory

Is still at the Old Place, NO. 416 MARKET STREET,

East of Sansome, up stairs.

To the many Prizes already awarded to me for my Pianos, is now added that of the Mechanic's Fair in San Francisco, held last year.

I hereby recommend my instruments to the Public.

JACOB ZECH.

G. MEYER & CO.,

AMERICAN BEEF, MUTTON, AND VEAL.

STALL NO. 16 NEW MARKET,

Orders Delivered Free to all parts of the City.

ap21

Ed. L. Reimer,

der wohlbekannte k. k. und Kunstgärtner.

Labet seine Freunde sowie das Publikum im Allgemeinen ergebenst ein, seine neu etablirten Gärten und Anstalten, Ecke von Folsom und Neumarkt Straße, zu besuchen, wo sich eine große Auswahl von immergrünen Zierbäumen, Pflanzen und Blumen jeder Art vorräthig und zu verkaufen hat.

DR. LIBBEY,

EXTENSIVE DENTAL PRACTICE,

Will execute, in every department of his profession, Artificial Teeth, Plugging, Etc.

As well and at as low rates as any other First-Class Dentist in the State.

Office, No. 224 Montgomery Street, Directly opposite the Russ House Hall Door.

my26-3m

C. RHINE, IMPORTER OF ALL KINDS OF Leaf Tobacco,

407 MERCHANT ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

The Most Popular Musical Instruction Books

WINNER'S PERFECT GUIDES,

Containing Easy Lessons, Pleasing Exercises and

For the Flute, 75c. Violin, 75c. Guitar, 75c. Piano, 75c. Melodeon, 75c. Accordeon, 75c. Five, 75c. Clarinet, 75c. Flageolet, 75c. Sent by mail post-paid, on receipt of price, Oliver Ditson & Co., Publishers, 277 Washington Street, Boston.

For sale by the Music Dealers of San Francisco.

my24-1f

BUSWELL & Co.,

BOOKBINDERS, PAPER-RULERS,

Blank-Book Manufacturers,

500 CLAY STREET and 808 COMMERCIAL STREET

Between Montgomery and Sansome, San Francisco.

"Every Man in His Own House, paying no rent," is the motto of the mission of the CALIFORNIA BUILDING AND LOAN SOCIETY. All those who have joined the Society, and desired homes, have got them. Room enough for more homes and more members. The rule of the Society is: "First come, first served." Deposits received by the Society at the following rates:

Deposits "at call" 1 per cent. per month.

Deposits at six months 1 1/2 per cent. per month.

Deposits on the Permanent Stock, 1 1/2 per cent. per month.

All transactions in Gold Coin.

THOMAS MOONEY, Secretary, Office, 406 Montgomery street, Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s.

Office open daily, and on Saturday evenings, 7 and 11

CHARLES E. LANCASTER, DENTIST,

912 DUPONT STREET, Bet. Washington and Jackson.

Office Open Day and Night.

All Operations in Dentistry executed in a skillful and durable manner, and at Moderate Prices, to suit the times.

my4-3m

Hats! Hats!!

ADAMS & BROTHER Have Introduced the

NEW STYLE DRESS HATS

For Fall and Winter, 1864.

ADAMS & BRO., 647 Washington street.

FRED. MORSCH, House, Sign, Fresco and Ornamental PAINTER,

540 California St., BELOW KEARNY.

fe24-3m

Save Your Teeth!

E. F. BUNNELL, Rooms, 611 Clay Street. Do not have your Teeth Extracted. DR. BUNNELL pledges himself to save every tooth that aches from exposure of the nerve, and will refund the charge for the operation and extract the tooth free of charge in every case of failure. Teeth filled with gold, artificial bone, and gold lithodend.

Placed on a vulcanite base, the best material yet discovered; also, if preferred, on gold; either warranted to fit.

N. B.—More than one thousand aching teeth have been saved consecutively, without the loss of one.

de2

V. HOFFMANN AND T. R. SCHMIDT, Architects,

S. E. CORNER PINE AND MONTGOMERY STS

no25-3m

Stevenson House,

COR. MONTGOMERY & CALIFORNIA STS.

Private Boarding.

I respectfully inform my friends and the public that I have taken charge of the above house, and opened the same on Monday, April 10th, for private boarders.

A Table d'Hôte will be set for breakfast, dinner and supper.

The table is not excelled by any in this city.

ap14-1m MRS. BABETTE EVERS.

MORRIS BORKOWSKI,

Stall No. 5, Clay Street Market,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

American Meats.

The best kinds of American Beef, Veal, Mutton, served to customers, and delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge.

ap14-1m

TAYLOR & HASTINGS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Have Removed

No. 621 CLAY STREET

Over the San Francisco Savings and Loan Society's Bank.

D. A. STERN, Carriage and Sign Painter,

COR. MISSION STREET & NINTH,

my28

RELIEF! RELIEF! INFALLIBLE PILE REMEDY.

Those who are afflicted with the PILES, and wish to be relieved of their suffering, would do well to call at

C. SICHEL'S

Hairdressing Saloon,

620 COMMERCIAL STREET,

A few doors above the United States Branch Mint.

my28

S. CANS, DEALER IN BEEF, VEAL AND MUTTON.

Nos. 1 and 3 Clay Street Market.

The best kinds of Meats always on hand, and delivered to customers in all parts of the city free of charge.

my10-3m

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

Southeast Corner of

SANSOME AND COMMERCIAL STREETS,

Entrance on both streets.

TANDLER & LANG, Proprietors.

THIS HOTEL IS NOW OPEN FOR THE reception of Guests.

The Proprietors respectfully recommend this their new house, to their numerous friends in this City, country and the Atlantic States, with the assurance that nothing will be omitted on their part to render the Continental as eligible a Hotel as any in San Francisco, both for City Boarders as for Merchants and Families from the Interior. This House is located in the very heart of the Commercial part of the City, and provided with every convenience calculated to render a stay in the same convenient and comfortable. The rooms are high and airy. The furniture is new.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, Southeast corner Sansome and Commercial streets. Entrance on both streets. de18-1f

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

LEVY HESS, — PROPRIETOR, Corner of Sansome and Commercial streets.

THIS POPULAR RESORT FOR OUR MERCHANTS situated at the centre of the Business Locality of San Francisco, is prepared to accommodate Single Gentlemen and Families, residents and strangers. Every effort will be made in future, as heretofore, to meet the demands of customers.

my29

AUG. J. SAULMAN, F. L. LAUENSTEIN, SAULMAN'S COFFEE SALOON,

GERMAN BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY, Armory Hall Building, 508 Montgomery street, Cor. Sacramento, San Francisco.

AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR.

ORDERS FOR CONFECTIONARY, PASTRY, Jellies, Cream, etc., for Wedding Ceremonies and Parties, promptly attended to.

His long residence and extended custom is sufficient guarantee of the superiority of his productions.

de18-1f

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL

JACKSON STREET, A Few Doors West from Montgomery street.

SAN FRANCISCO.

F. E. WEICANT, PROPRIETOR,

Rooms Rented Low at the TREMONT HOUSE.

no18-3m

H. HOESCH, COFFEE AND DINING SALOON,

And Bakery,

NO. 614 CLAY STREET,

BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND KEARNY STREETS

SAN FRANCISCO.

I. BERTUOGI & CO'S

Italians' Restaurant,

512 Clay Street,

ADJOINING THE NEW CLAY STREET MARKET

no4-3m

NEW YORK HOTEL,

Corner Battery and Commercial streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS HOTEL IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The undersigned respectfully recommends the "New York Hotel" to her numerous friends in this city, country, and the Atlantic States—with the assurance that nothing will be omitted to render the New York Hotel one of the best in this city.

MRS. STODOLE, Proprietress.

Drouthat & Co's

FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT,

817 Montgomery Street, bet. Jackson & Pacific

Grand Saloon, and Separate Cabinets, with private entrances.

Meals with Wine Coffee and Cognac, 50 cents.

Special attention given to the getting up of dinners and suppers for parties.

E. J. PFEIFFER, APOTHECARY,

Has Removed

OPPOSITE HIS OLD PLACE,

210 POST STREET, Near Dupont.

my10-1m

Louisiana Saloon,

JACKSON STREET,

Corner of Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.

The Louisiana Saloon is one of the best places to while away a pleasant hour, in this city. A fine Shooting Gallery and Billiards, as well as a splendid Refreshment Stand are connected with the saloon.

Free Concert every evening.

ANTON LEMAIRE, and HENRY KORBEL.

my2-1m

I. C. E. KLEPZIG,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

GUNS

AND

PISTOLS,

Sporting Apparatus, Etc.

Ammunition and Gun Materials, 733 WASHINGTON STREET, ABOVE THE HALL OF RECORDS, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Repairing done in a workmanlike manner, at the shortest notice.

WM. P. TAAFFE, IMPORTER AND JOBBER

Dry Goods, 107 Battery Street,

BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND PINE

(REESE'S BLOCK.)

ENGELBERG & WAGNER'S BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY

NO. 410 KEARNY STREET, Between California and Pine.

Orders for Wedding Cakes and Fine Confectionery will be promptly attended to.

Always on hand Milk and Brown Bread

THEODORE VOIZIN, GUSTAVUS RIE

Voizin, Ris & Co., AUCTIONEERS

TEUBNER & HOFFMAN,
Show-CaseWAREHOUSES,
NO. 431 KEARNY STREET.Between Pine and California streets, San Francisco.
Show-Cases made in every style—Silver-Plated,
Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, etc. Old Show-Cases
taken in exchange.**FIRST PREMIUM**
Billiard Manufactory.**LIESENFELD'S BILLIARDS.**Having obtained three times the First
Premium for my Billiards at the former
Industrial Exhibitions, and as an acknow-
ledgment to this effect has been expressed
by a majority of the judges, at the late Industrial
Exhibition, ought to be a sufficient recommendation and guarantee
to my friends and the public generally, of the superiority
of my Billiards. It will evidently be inferred that I shall
continue to manufacture the best Billiards, which will be
sold on reasonable terms.

P. LIESENFELD,

612 Battery street, Bet. Jackson and Pacific.

RALPH MOSS, S. F. ALEX. HENRY, N. Y.
Ralph Moss & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.**MILLINERY GOODS,****Embroideries, Etc., Etc.,**
207 BATTERY STREET, Up Stairs,
SAN FRANCISCO.**LOUIS HOLZ,**311 BATTERY STREET, Near Commercial,
(Under the New York Hotel.)

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

STATIONERY,Has constantly on hand a well assorted stock of
Playing Cards, Blank Books, Writing and Wrapping
Paper, etc., which he will sell at the lowest market
rates.

Orders from the country promptly attended to

STEMMLER & RUSSELL,
Varnishing, Polishing,
and Graining.**PIANOS, BILLIARD TABLES,**
DOORS, FURNITURE,Of all kinds, done in the best style with dispatch.
416 & 418 MARKET STREET,
Bet. Sansome and Battery, in Jacob Zech's
Piano Factory.

Guarantees to give satisfaction.

NEW YORK HOTEL
BILLIARD SALOON

Corner of Battery & Commercial

SAN FRANCISCO.

The undersigned takes pleasure to inform his
friends and the public that he has entirely renovated
the Billiard Saloon connected with the New York
Hotel. The saloon now contains two of Strahl's
best Billiard Tables, equal to any in the city.The Best Wines and Liquors, are kept at the bar.
Also Choice Brands of Havana Cigars—Kosher
Liquors Etc.

LEVI REPHELD.

NAHL BROS. & DICKMAN'S
ART AND PHOTOGRAPHIC
GALLERY,

NO. 121 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Between Bush and Sutter,

SAN FRANCISCO.

A. J. CORTIS,
BOOKBINDER,
PAPER RULER,

AND

BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURER,
NO. 546 WASHINGTON STREET,
Northeast Corner of Montgomery and Washington Streets.Music, Magazines and Old Books, Bound in any
Style and to any Pattern.

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

REMOVAL.**MR. M. SHLOSS,**Returns his sincere thanks to the public for their
liberal patronage during the past seven years
and informs them that he has removed to

No. 138 Montgomery Street,

UNDER THE OCCIDENTAL.

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,

Also, a large assortment of

CLOAKS OF LATEST STYLE.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.Please remember the number, 138 Montgomery
street, under the Occidental.

M. SHLOSS.

THE BEST RESTAURANT IN THE CITY.
PIONEER RESTAURANT**PETER JOB,**
COR. BUSH AND MONTGOMERY.

Is the best place to get a

Gold Cup of Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Cakes,
Ice Cream, Etc., of Every Variety.The Restaurant is open till after the close of the
places of amusement.Candies of the best Parisian Style and our
Own Manufacture always on hand.**P. RICCI**
RICCI & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Punch of all Kinds,
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
WINES & LIQUORS**Punch:**Tip-Top, Whisky, Cognac, Raspberry, Rum,
Ladies' Charm, Coffee, Chocolate,
Kirschwasser, Nectar, Flor-
ence Pleasure, Stomach-
cal Bitters, Italian
Vermouth Wine,
Anti-Divorce, Kimmel,
Appetizer (before dinner),
Fouace-Cafe (after dinner),Italian, French, Spanish and Portuguese Wines, Ale,
Porter, Champagne Cider (on draught
and in bottles), Lager Beer, Cordials,
Syrups and the Best Havana
Cigars.534 Commercial street,
Bet. Montgomery and Leidesdorff,
San Francisco.

de18 tf

H. HORSTMANN & CO.,

Importers and Manufacturers

OF

**FURNITURE,**WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND ARE
constantly receiving a fine assortment of
Furniture of the latest style, for the PARLOR, CHAMBER,
DINING ROOM, Etc.
PARLOR SETS and SPRING MATTRESSES
made to order and warranted as represented.
H. HORSTMANN & CO.,
740 Washington street,
Opposite the Plaza.

de18 tf

Kihlmeyer's
MAMMOTH SALOON.
Ahead of EverythingIt is a well established fact that Mr. Kihlmeyer spares
neither pains nor expense to provide for his guests.
The Saloon is too well known to waste many words in extolling
it. One feature is especially noteworthy, the Music fur-
nished cannot be excelled by any other establish-
ment in the city. Lovers of music can convince themselves
by listening to the performance of the following artists:
SOPHON FIDLER, Pianist.
ALONZO HEWMEN, Violonist.
ALBERT BEAVER, Cornetist.**N. LEVY'S**
EUREKA SALOON,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF

California and Montgomery Streets.

THE BEST KIND OF LIQUORS, WINES
and Cigars can only be had at the above estab-
lishment. One of Liebsfeld's Patent**Billiard Tables**Is attached to the Saloon. Caviar, Swiss and Lim-
burg Cheese always fresh on hand. Everybody is
sure to meet his friends at SAALBURG & LEVY'S
EUREKA SALOON. Call and judge for yourselves.

de18 3m

H. W. SCHMIDT,
CHEMIST
AND**Apothecary,**HAS MADE IT HIS SPECIAL
occupation to compound
Physician's Prescriptions, and for
that purpose constantly keeps on
hand the purest Drugs and Chemi-
cals, etc., at the

Cor. Kearny & Sacramento sts.

de18 tf

REMEMBER THE PIONEER.
de18 3m**Second-Hand Clothing and Furniture**
Bought and Sold.WM. COHEN, 919 KEARNY STREET, BE-
tween Jackson and Pacific, pays the highest
prices, in cash, for CASH-OFF Clothing of every de-
scription, male or female. Also SECOND-HAND FUR-
NITURE, BOOKS, BLANKETS, JEWELRY, HATS,
etc.
Ladies will be attended to by Mrs. COHEN. All
orders punctually attended to.
P. S. No business transacted from Friday, sun-
day, until Saturday, sundown. Private entrance
for ladies. Wm. Cohen has no connection with any
other store.**Calliope Bowling Alley and**
Billiard Saloon,
BUSH STREET, ADJOINING THE
COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,

PETER LOZIER, Proprietor.

Only the Best Wines, Liquors and Cigars
kept at the bar.

my26-1m

MINERVA HALL,
BEER, WINE & BILLIARD SALOONCor. Kearny and California streets,
Up Stairs.Armory of the Sigel Rifles, Steuben Guard, San Fran-
cisco Tirailleurs, &c., &c.

COB KNELL, Proprietor

WM. POEHLMANN,
CONFECTIONER,
NO. 103 SECOND STREET,
BETWEEN MISSION AND MINNA STREETSFamily Cakes, Birth Cakes, Wedding and
All Kinds of Ornamental Cakes, Ice
Cream, Etc. Always on Hand.Importer of all kinds of Fancy Work, Figures
or Wedding Cerecmonies, Flowers, Wafers, Gold
and Silver Leaf, Etc. Orders for the country
attended to.

de17-1m

Immense Stock
OF
Boys' and Youths' SuitsThe Only Place in California where
received by every Steamer.**H. M. LOCKWOOD & CO.'S**
CELEBRATED
CLOTHING

CAN BE FOUND.

All the Latest Styles of our own manufacture
received by every Steamer.**Good Reliable Goods and Low Prices.**

H. M. LOCKWOOD & CO.,

624 Clay street.

MEYER MISH'S
Sample Rooms,
No. 420 COMMERCIAL STREET,

Bet. Sansome and Battery, SAN FRANCISCO.

BEST WINES AND LIQUORS,

Sold at Wholesale and Retail.

Orders for Wines and Liquors filled with
promptness and forwarded to any part of the city
free of charge.

H. Rosenberg, San Francisco.

G. Rosenberg, 58 Broadway, N. Y.

C. ROSENBERG & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers

OF ALL KINDS OF

FRENCH BEAVER AND SOFT HATS,

MANUFACTURED BY

Military, Mens, Boys' and Fancy, Children's Caps.

No. 410 SACRAMENTO STREET

Between Sansome and Battery, SAN FRANCISCO.

no11-3m

DR. BRUNS,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,

434 California street,

Between Montgomery and Sansome.

Office Hours: From 10 to 11 A. M., from 2 to 3
and 7 to 8 P. M.

and 5 tf

Music Furnished
BY
N. BALLEBERG,

FOR BALLS, PARTIES, WEDDINGS, ETC.

ORDERS LEFT AT

H. SCHUHMAN'S CIGAR STORE,

Cor. Kearny and California Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO,

WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

de18 3m

FLAG OF OUR UNION SALOON,

524 Montgomery Street,

Between Clay and Commercial,

SAN FRANCISCO.

FREE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.

Best Wines, Liquors and Cigars kept at the Bar.

CHARLES PLOEGER, PROPRIETOR.

de18 3m

BROOKS'S OLIVINA OIL,

For Coloring Red or Grey Hairs Without

Washing.

This wonderful invention has in the short space of
six months entirely superseded all the most famous
hair dyes—it can be applied in one minute, with the
greatest ease. For sale wholesale and retail, by
ROBERT F. BROOKS, Hair Dyer, Etc.

de18 3m

THE FIRST PREMIUM
FOR THE
BEST BREAD!

Received from the Mechanics' Fair of this Year!!

HEFTER'S BAKERY,
776 Folsom street.Ladies should try my bread to convince them-
selves of the good quality of the same.Families will be served daily with fresh Bread,
Cakes and Pies.

CHARLES B. HEFTER,

776 Folsom street.

FOURTH PREMIUM.
CALIFORNIA
GOLD PENS

AT A REDUCED PRICE OF TEN PER CENT

Gold Medal and First Premium

AWARDED TO

W. B. J. KENNEY,

For the best California Made

GOLD PENS.

PREMIUMS AWARDED BY THE

American Institute, New York, 1844—
Gold Medal and First Premium.

Ditto ditto 1848—Gold Medal and Diploma.

Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1852—
Silver Medal and First Premium.Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco, 1864—(the last Fair)—
Gold Medal and First Premium.Manufacture and Sale Room—Armory Hall, cor.
of Montgomery and Sacramento sts.—(Up-stairs.)

my12 3m

THE BEST
WHITE WINE
VINEGAR.
DOUBLE STRONG.BY
KOHLER & FROHLING,
No. 625 Montgomery Block.

my12-1m

BOOKKEEPINGTAUGHT IN THE MOST THOROUGH
manner, at BECK'S COUNTING ROOMS, 363
Market street, (opposite Montgomery street,) where
you can be made a competent ACCOUNTANT and
BOOKKEEPER in from 14 to 30 days. Perfect
satisfaction given, or money refunded. For proofs,
please call. Open from 11 till 4, and from 7 till 10
o'clock P. M. Penmanship and Arithmetic taught.
Confused books adjusted.

de18 3m

DR. M. SICHEL,
Surgeon & Dentist,

NO. 650 WASHINGTON STREET,

Near Kearny, San Francisco.

Teeth Extracted by a new process, with the aid of
Nitro of Ammonia, or Laughing Gas.**WM. PATTON,**
ARCHITECT,

620 WASHINGTON STREET, Rooms 14 and 15

Office hours from 9 till 10 A. M. and from
1 till 2 o'clock P. M.

no11-3m

S. SHEYER & CO.,
4 Dey St. New York.M. TOKLAS & M. WISE,
San Francisco.

Importers of

CLOTHING,

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

308 CALIFORNIA ST., Bet. Sansome & Battery,

SAN FRANCISCO.

mr3

W. H. PILLNER,
Photographic Artist,

NO. 14 SECOND STREET.

Views Taken at the Shortest Notice, on the

Most Reasonable Terms.

Cards Per Dozen - - - - \$2

No. 14 Second Street, San Francisco.

fe10-3m

ISIDOR CANS,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
AMERICAN MEATS.

STALL No. 4, CLAY STREET MARKET.

The Best Kinds of American Beef, Veal, Mutton,
served to customers, and delivered to all parts
of the City Free of Charge.

mr27

FRANK & CO.,
IMPORTING
Stationers,

410 SACRAMENTO STREET,

San Francisco.

Office—49 Nassau street, New York.

2 tf

PIONEER PLAZA CIGAR STORE.
T. BEARWALD,

DEALER IN CHOICE BRANDS OF

Havana and Domestic Cigars,Comprising Figaro, Cabanas, Cinto de Orion,
and Pumariega**Tobacco, Snuff, Meerschaum Pipes, Playing**
Cards, Etc.

714 KEARNY STREET, NEAR MERCHANT,

OPPOSITE THE PLAZA.

mr3m

Dann & Landesman,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Nos. 7 & 8 BOLTON & BARRON'S BUILDING,

N. W. Cor. Montgomery & Merchant Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ap13m

**LEATHER**
AND
FINDING STORE,**F. WORTH,**

No. 338 Bush Street, near Kearny,

SAN FRANCISCO.

I HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL
articles in my line always on hand, which I sell
at very low prices. Shoemakers will find it to their
interest to examine my stock before purchasing
elsewhere. I keep only first class articles.Being myself a practical shoemaker, my custom-
ers can rely on being treated in the best manner.
All kinds of Boot-legs, Gaiters, and Shoe-uppers,
will be made to order.Orders from the country will be promptly attended
to.

J. WORTH,

338 Bush Street, near Kearny.

T. GROB,
ARCHITECT,

No. 313 Dupont street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

my12-3m

A. GHIO & CO.,
First Premium Punches,

DEALERS IN

WINE AND LIQUORS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WARRANTED TO BE THE BEST.

NO. 527 WASHINGTON STREET,

Two Doors Above Washington Market,

my19-3m

de18 3m

de18 3m

FURNITURE COVERING,
AND**NEW CURTAIN GOODS.****B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,**
312 California street,HAVE JUST IMPORTED A FINE STOCK
OF**BROCATELLES, SATINS,****PLUSHES, LASTINGS,****REFS, DAMASKS,**

And every variety of COVERINGS and CURTAIN

MATERIAL of the

LATEST STYLES and NEW DESIGNS.

de18 3m

JULIUS TAMMEYER,
Merchant Tailor,

NO. 325 BUSH STREET,

